The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,977—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1880.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 11th November, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Coompta, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th November, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th November, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 25th November, 1880, calling at Cochin and Negapatam.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,467 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th November, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th November, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	" 300	" 220	" 80
Port Said	" 380	" 210	" 90
Messina	" 500	" 340	" 140
Naples	" 500	" 340	" 140
Leghorn	" 500	" 310	" 140
Genoa	" 500	" 340	" 140
Marseilles	" 520	" 350	" 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st November, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	Sailing about	13th Nov.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	do.	1st Dec.
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL	do.	18th Dec.
s.s. RYDALL HALL	do.	31st Dec.
s.s. WISTOW HALL	do.	15th Jan.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	do.	29th Jan.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.
Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders	Tons.	H.P. Noml.	
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	8th Dec.
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos Martin	2272	486	8th do.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	22nd do.
s.s. ASSYRIA	Thos J. Knox	1623	424	5th Jan.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	19th do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	6th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. HISPANIA ... James Laird ... 3300 400 about 8th Dec.
s.s. INDIA ... Thos H. Read .. 2289 500 22nd do.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

s.s. MACEDONIA .. Thos Martin .. 2272 686 8th Dec.
s.s. ASSYRIA ... Thos J. Knox .. 1623 424 5th Jan.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York	Rs.	600
——— Liverpool	"	500
——— Marseilles and Genoa	"	450
——— Naples	"	400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KOPF'S SOUPS & VEGETABLES.

(Regular shipments now coming forward.)

	Cash Prices. Rs.	as.
Consolidated Pea Soup, per doz. tins...	1	8
Consolidated Erbswurst " ...	1	8
Consolidated Hotch-Potch " ...	3	0
Consolidated Scotch Broth " ...	3	0
Compressed Vegetables " ...	1	8
Concentrated Beef Tea, per tin	1	8
Kopf's Essence of Beef "	2	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1881.

CLOTH-BOUND DIARIES.

No.		Size	Cash prices.
No. 8	One day on a page	7¼" by 5"	Rs. 3 12
" 9	Two days on a page	7¼ by 5	2 14
" 11	A week in an opening	7¼ by 5	2 8
" 11 D	Three days in an opening	7¼ by 5	2 14
" 12	A week in an opening	6¼ by 3¾	1 8
" 12 Enl.	Two days on a page	6¼ by 3¾	1 12
" 15	A week in an opening	7¼ by 3	1 8

ROUGH SCRIBBLING-DIARIES.

No.		Size	Cash prices.
No. 31	A week in an opening	12¾" by 8"	Rs. 0 14
" 31	Do. interleaved with blotting	12¾ by 8	1 8
" 32	Do. on a page	12¾ by 8	0 14
" 32	Do. interleaved with blotting	12¾ by 8	1 2
" 33	Do. in an opening	10¼ by 8	0 14
" 33	Do. interleaved with blotting	10¼ by 8	1 4
" 34	Six days on a page, interleaved with blotting	10¼ by 8	0 10
" 35	A week in an opening	8¼ by 5	0 10
" 35	Do. interleaved with blotting	8¼ by 5	0 14
" 37	A week on a page, interleaved with blotting	12¾ by 8	0 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	13th Nov.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th "
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th "
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond, R. N. R.	4th Dec.
s. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	11th "
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	18th "
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	25th "

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish, R.N.R.	19th Nov.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	3rd Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return Tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued:—

		1st Class.	2nd Class.
From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs.	950	
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *via* Southampton	Rs.	1,000	
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months)		150	75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)		450	255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG,
CALLING AT COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. AVOCA will be despatched for the above ports on the 29th November, 1880.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
November 1st, 1880.

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT 11TH DECEMBER.

MR. ALFRED HOLT'S fast Steamer "ORESTES," 2,050 tons Reg., 300 H. P. nominal, J. K. WEBSTER, commander, will be DESPATCHED as above.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. MARS Captain F. Colombo, will be DESPATCHED as above positively on the 29th November, 1880. For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1880.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY,

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA, and all PARTS of the WORLD.
INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

RECEIVED Second Consignment of NEW SEASON CHOICE TEAS of excellent flavour from this, the most celebrated Garden in India.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb. 15 lbs. and upwards 5 per cent. discount.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our Stamps on two sides.

M. H. MAJU & Co.
M. H. MAJU, late partner, Morton & (Co.)
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS,
APOLLO BUNDER ROAD.

THESE Tastefully laid-out GARDENS will be shortly OPENED. Amongst other attractions and novelties will be provided

A FULL MILITARY BAND,
BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAINS
AND
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS,
AND A NOVELTY NEVER YET SEEN IN INDIA,
A MAZE,

In the winding Labyrinths of which will be numerous cozy arbours and quiet retreats,

A DANCING PLATFORM
WITH AN EFFICIENT QUADRILLE BAND,
GRAND DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS.

Further particulars in future advertisements.

NOW READY.

PLATELAYER'S COMPANION; or, Practical Rules for Platelayers and Permanent-way Inspectors of Railways. By Henry Drake. Rs. 1-8; by post, Re. 1-12.

STATICAL SCALE for Dimensions and Strains of Arched Bridges, with instructions for its use. By Henry Drake. Rs. 3; by post Rs. 3-4.

COOPER AND Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

FIRST and second FLOOR in Bell Lane. Rent Rs. 40 and 30.

Two RESIDENCES in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 55 and 40.

Six RESIDENCES in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 100 to 60.

The GROUND-FLOOR of Bungalow in Mazagon. Rent Rs. 50.

Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.
No. 33, Meadow Street, Fort.

LADIES' GARDEN TOOLS.

SETS consisting of Spade, Rake, Hoe, Trowel, and Fork.

Cash, per set, Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld),

HOLKAR AND SINDIA NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for FARMING the TOLLS LEVIED on CARTS, ANIMALS, and PASSENGERS making use of the Sub-way of the Nerbudda River Railway Bridge at Mortakka. The tolls are levied according to a sanctioned tariff, which may be seen at the Office of the Examiner of Accounts of the above Railways, Mhow. All expenses, on account of establishment, tickets, &c., will be borne by the party tendering, and one-twelfth of the amount tendered for will have to be paid into the Examiner's Office every month on the last working day of the month.

The tender is to be for one year, *i. e.* from 1st January to 31st December, 1881, and a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000 is to be lodged with the Manager, which will be forfeited in the event of non-fulfilment of engagement.

Tenders should be sent into the Manager's Office not later than the 1st December next, and should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Nerbudda Bridge Tolls."

C. H. CROUDACE,
Offg. Manager, H. & S. N. S. Railways,
Mhow, 8th November, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS,
FULL BAND,
EVERY EVENING AT
9, O'CLOCK.
ENTRANCE Re. 1, INCLUDING REFRESHMENTS.
TEMPLE BAR.

STEAM TO LONDON
VIA ANTWERP.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S steamer SICILY will SAIL as above about 16th instant.

Passages available on favourable terms.

Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 13th Nov., 1880. Agents.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY in January next of 500 tons of DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY or the best CARDIFF COAL and 300 tons of CADZOW or WATSON'S HARTLEY COAL, delivered into the Trustees' Barges alongside.

The Resident Engineer will receive Tenders up to Wednesday the 17th instant; and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. SMYTHE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 10th November, 1880.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Municipal Offices at 3 o'clock p. m., on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, for the further consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1880-81, business left undisposed of at the Meeting held this day.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 10th November, 1880.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE-HOLDERS.

THE HOLDERS of MORTGAGE DEBENTURES in the above Company are requested to PRESENT the same on due date FOR PAYMENT (after which interest will cease).

By Order of the Local Committee,
R. RUSTOMJEE WADYA,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, No 28, Meadow Street, Fort, has received per Bokhara and Surat the following goods:—

Silk umbrellas, ivory handles, 10 and 12 ribs.
Silk umbrellas, wooden handles, 10 and 12 ribs.
Buckram hat and bonnet-shapes.
Leghorn and straw hats.
Coatings, homespuns, and tweeds.
Gents' and Ladies' black hose.
Black kid and taffeta gloves, 4 buttons.
Bonnets, all colours.
Gents' dress hats, terais, shells, and ordinary felt hats.
Guernseys and Turkish towels.
Corsets and carpet-bags.

Bombay, 10th Nov., 1880.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

COMPAGNIE MARITIME VALERY FRERES ET FILS.

PASSENGER RATES FOR BOMBAY,
INCLUSIVE OF ALL TRANSIT FEES THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Including Wines. Rs.	3rd Class. Without food. Rs.
Suez	360	200	80
Port Said	380	210	90
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years free of charge; not above ten years, half-fare.

The S. S. PICARDIE will SAIL on or about the 22nd instant. She has a Doctor on board. For further information apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Compagnie Maritime Valery Freres et Fils.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—For cleanliness and comfort I have met with no Hotel in India to be compared with it.—R. MOODIE, Surgeon, I.M.S. (Retired.)

WE have accepted the Bombay AGENCY of Messrs. VAN OPPEN, 39, Aldermanbury.—GEO. R. PURVIS & Son.

FOR SALE at Purvis' Agency. A Cabul ROWTIE (Jubbulpore-made), complete, in first-rate order. Price Rs. 60. A Bareilly CART in good condition.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at Rs. 24 per dozen, W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

JUST received ex. S. S. Surat, best York Hams & Bacon, at 11 and 9 annas per lb. respectively, At Mr. ARDASEER JAMSETJEE, No. 12, Forbes Street.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT OF ITS KIND) this year's SPRING CROP TEAS of some of the SELECT and WELL KNOWN PLANTATIONS in the KANGRA VALLEY, 24, CHURCH GATE STREET. SOLE AGENTS of HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, POONA AGENTS:—Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISHNA.

PHOSPHO taken with meals increases the appetite, assists digestion, and is a valuable restorative in cases of nervous exhaustion. 17 Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a General Officer's Field Service TENT; one already used preferred. Apply early to P., care of KING, KING & Co.

EUROPEAN LADY'S-MAID WANTED. Apply to E. F., Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

TO BE LET, in Khetwady 7th Lane, No. 148, a large, commodious, airy BUNGALOW; separate cookroom. Rent Rs. 45. Apply within.

FOR SALE, VIENNA (Liesinger) EXPORT BEER, at Rs. 8-8 per case of 2 dozen Imperial pints. Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. CHRISTMAS CARDS from ONE ANNA each, at S. P. C. K. DEPOT, Mrs. MEDLEY'S, Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED by an European firm a PIECE-GOODS SALESMAN. Apply by letter, stating terms, to X., office of this paper.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS, Dragees, Pralines, Almonds, Nougats, Liquor Pastilles, and Vanille, &c. BOLTON and Co., Bombay, 10th November, 1880.

TO LET, on reasonable terms, Spacious Ground-Floor of a Bungalow opposite the Convent Day-school, Mazagon. Apply on the premises.

JUST RECEIVED, a further supply of Ladies' Black and Grey Plush GAINSBOROUGH HATS, Rs. 9 each.—Badham, Pile and Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Ladies' French Kid SHOES, Rs. 8-8 per pair; Kid Button BOOTS, Rs. 9-8 per pair.—Badham, Pile and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, the property of a gentleman, a pair of powerful grey WALER GELDINGS, quiet in single and double Harness. Apply to C. STEPHENS & Sons.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing-machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

LODGE of INSTRUCTION.—Brethren are reminded that the regular MEETING will take place at Freemason's Hall, Byculla, at 8-30, THIS EVENING.

WANTED a good MAISTRY to take charge of Building Work; one accustomed to drawing and estimating preferred. Apply to D. Gostling, architect, 26, Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-2-6. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, with immediate possession, CHINCHPOOGLY COTTAGE, No. 31, Byculla to Parel Road, with or without furniture. Rent moderate. Apply to "A.," care of this paper.

LOST.—A large Black Newfoundland DOG. A REWARD will be given for his return to 3 (top-flat), Nesbit Lane, Fort. Anyone detaining him after this notice renders himself liable to a prosecution.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE. Applications for the delivery of Public LECTURES in connection with the Sassoon Mechanic's Institute for the Session 1880-81, will be received up to 31st December, 1880. For particulars apply to the LIBRARIAN.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MUSCAT ULWA, TURKISH DELIGHT, and FIGS at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

TREACHER'S FORT PREMISES.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited), beg to notify for general information that during the alterations now being carried on at their Fort Building the following Departments of the Company's extensive business have been temporarily transferred to other Premises (Situate exactly opposite the Fort Shop) in Rampart Row just at the entrance to Meadow Street, where they solicit a continuation of the support of their Patrons. The Stock has been conveniently displayed for the inspection of customers, and comprises:—

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Albert Chains.	Ear Rings.	Scarf Pins and Rings.
Bouquet Holders.	Ear Studs.	Studs and Links.
Brooches.	Engagement Rings.	Solitaires.
Bracelets.	Gentlemen's Rings.	Smelling Bottles.
Card Cases.	Guard Rings.	Scent Bottles.
Crosses.	Gipsy Rings.	Suites.
Collar Studs.	Lockets.	Tooth Picks.
Charms.	Necklets.	Thimbles.
Compasses.	Napkin Rings.	Victoria Chains.
Coral and Bells.	Pen and Pencil Cases.	Vinaigrettes.
Cups and Goblets.	Salt Cellars.	Watch Keys.
Demi Suites.	Snake Rings.	Wedding Rings &c.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Army and Navy Cups.	Etnas.	Prize Cups.
Bacon Dishes.	Fish Knives and Forks.	Salt Cellars.
Biscuit Boxes.	Flower Stands.	Sardine Boxes.
Butter Dishes.	Fruit Spoons.	Side Dishes.
Beer Mugs.	Forks and Spoons.	Spirit Frames.
Cafetiers.	Hotwater Dishes.	Spoon Warmers.
Candlesticks.	Ice Pails and Tongs.	Sugar Basins.
Christening Cups.	Jam Jars.	Table Plate.
Claret Jugs.	Liqueur Frames.	Tankards.
Cruet Frames.	Muffineers.	Tea and Coffee Sets.
Cups and Goblets.	Mustard Pots.	Tea Infusers.
Dessert Knives and Forks.	Napkin Rings.	Toast Racks.
Entree Dishes.	Peg Trays.	Vegetable Dishes.
Epergues.	Pickle Frames.	Waiters, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS.

Albums.	Flasks.	Perfume Caskets.
Ash Trays.	Glove & Handkerchief Boxes.	Photograph Frames.
Binoculars.	Glove Stretchers.	Photograph Albums.
Barometers.	Housewives.	Pocket Books.
Blotting Cases.	Ink Bottles.	Portemonnaies.
C. D. V. Frames.	Jewel Cases.	Purses.
Card Cases.	Letter Cases.	Photograph Cases.
Card Trays.	Memorandum Books.	Paper Weights.
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4 ditto Bacon.

On account of the concerned—

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MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 11th November, 1880.

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L. N. BANAJEE ..Liquidator.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock noon at the godown of the Mill premises at Colaba, the whole of the remaining stock of mill stores, mill gearing, &c., consisting of a number of bevel wheels, syphon and discharge pipes, iron girders, pillars, roof gutters, iron bench, pipes, fire-bricks, and a quantity of cotton half-spun, lap cotton, brushes and tools of sorts, files, backing, casing, and fancy papers, twine, clearer cloth, cane skips, cotton waste, flyers frames, hasseins, castings, iron of sorts, tanks, listing for throstle, banding of sorts, roller, cloth, skins, and pins, rubber sheets and washers, paint, oil, tallow, strappings, steel skewers, taps and dies, weighing machines, writing-table, chairs, cupboards, copying-press, clock, &c., &c.

Stores on view.

N.B.—The liquidator reserves to himself the right to dispose off by private contract before the time of sale the whole or any part of the above stores, &c.

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Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Defences' Store and Workyard, Mazagon, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1-30 p. m., the undermentioned stores, viz.:—Reserve stock, consisting of copper, iron, and brass nails of sorts and sizes, screws and tacks, a quantity of pumice, metals, consisting of yellow metal, sheathing, brass, lead, iron, and steel, paints, coils of iron, wire rope, manilla rope, leather pump, hide, hose, and belting, &c. Old store, consisting of bolts and nuts, meters, C. I. Ram and Guide, blocks, cannon-balls, iron sheets, stands and presses, C. I. wheels, rail chairs, fish-plate, iron chains, copper, iron plates, &c., galvanized iron sheets, 25 lbs. iron rails. The above stores are on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th November, 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35, Upper Colaba, near the Light House, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of Major Latham, R. A., the same comprises fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated hot-water curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and liquer frames, breakfast cruets, dish-covers, salvers, table spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, Mappins cutlery and handsome French polished furniture, comprising a set of oval dining-table in 4 pieces, drawing-room, pier-side washhand, dressing and writing-tables, conversation and reclining couches, ottoman, drawing-room, easy, folding, and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, what-not, screens, teapoys, toilet-stands, camp-cots, chests-of-drawers, wardrobes, clothes presses, dressing and cheval glasses, Brussels and Cambay carpets, two light hanging argand lustre, table and wall lamps, pictures and engravings, a hand-sewing machine, by J. G. Weir, trunks and portmenteaus, military and hunting saddles, wearing apparels, books, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, next, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kasara Bunder, to close consignments, ex "W. G. Russel" and "Colaba"—

100 1st class Moulmein teak squares.
75 2nd „ „ „ „
In small lots to suite purchasers.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, next, the 20th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 39, Soparee Bagh Road, Parell, opposite the Chamar Baug, the valuable and handsome richly open carved and French-polished blackwood furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class solid mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sochire, in perfectly sound condition, chromolithographs, engravings, and water color paintings, a kerosine oil cooking-stove, a gentleman's saddle and bridle, very little used, a collection of plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Mr. S. W. Chart.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 11th November, 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 68, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and rosewood household furniture, by Deschamps, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a first-rate full-sized slate billiard-table, with lamps, cues, balls, &c., first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome Japanese and China vases, a handsome strong English-built landau, by Ness, of Long Acre, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of T. C. Glover, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

Also the property of H. E. Jacomb, Esq.

A sweet-toned mahogany grand piano by Collard and Collard.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 31, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome French-polished mahogany and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a first-rate full-size slate billiard-table, by Thurston, with lamps, balls, cues, &c., first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, rich Japanese and China vases, an English-built 4-seated open carriage, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of John Macfarlane, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 11th November, 1880.

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THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel		lbs. each
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do. 9	do.	
F F F	do. 10	do.	
F 4	do. 10	do.	
F F	do. 10	do.	
F F F	do. 11	do.	

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash. Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.

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3 or 4 really good EUROPEAN or PARSEE fitters (leading hands) for the Loco Shops S. P. and D. R., LAHORE. Good pay will be given to experienced men. Apply, sending copies of testimonials, to the Loco. Superintendent, S. P. and D. Rly., LAHORE.

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Thick, sunproof, 28 feet square Jabulpur tent, with broad Verandahs, handsomely carpetted; hill tent, 11 feet square, with two side-rooms; two servants' Pals and Necessary tent; with or without a complete set of camp furniture in good order. For particulars apply to Messrs GOOSTADJI & Co., Surat.

I the UNDERSIGNED beg to inform the PUBLIC in general that Dr. SAMILDAS DAMODHURDAS KASIWALLA, who puts up in the Bazar Gate Street, No. 50, is a very clever hand in medicine. I was suffering from debility, chest affection, and several other dangerous disorders, but at present I enjoy a good health for the cure effected by the said Doctor. He is in possession of drugs from Kasi and many other places, purely of vegetable origin, and having a very decided action in effecting a cure. I have a very high opinion as to his politeness and mode of reception. I recommend the Doctor to anyone suffering from any serious diseases. I bear testimony to the fact that the dispensary is visited by persons of every caste.—Dated the 6th day of November, 1880.

LILADHUR HURRIDAS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to the 25th November, 1880 for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA CROP of the Belgaum and Kanara Districts of the season 1880-81.

2. In Belgaum the aggregate collection at the usual depôts is expected to be about 5,500 candies, and in Kanara about 4,500 candies of 560 lbs. each.

3. For further particulars apply by letter or wire to Belgaum, directed to the undersigned, who does not, however, bind himself to accept the lowest or assign reason for the rejection of any tender.

W. PEYTON, Lieut. Col.,
Conservator of Forests, S. Division.
Conservator's Office S. Dn., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, 25th October, 1880.

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Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to

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SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!—Anticipating the requirements of up-country customers, who have early cold season, we beg respectfully to intimate that we have JUST RECEIVED our first cold season supply of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS from England and Germany.

We have also just received a fresh consignment of SEEDS, CARTER'S SEEDS,

in hermetically sealed boxes, which, having been specially put up to our order, are far superior to any usually imported in this country. They are sold as under:—

Flower Seeds, Rs. 5-10 | Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 10-15.

Early applications most respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 13th September, 1880.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

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THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Workshops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers, and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fetes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Bombay.

FOR SALE.

AN English C-Spring Barouche, by Hooper & Co., property of a Gentleman proceeded to England. Price moderate.

One 12-bore double-barrel Central-fire Rifle by Westley Richards. Price, Rs. 400.

A very light new Dog-Cart, suitable for a good-sized Arab or an Australian, built by the undersigned in their Coach-Factory.

Just received a box containing hunting-saddles and bridles; single, double, and four-in-hand plated mounted harnesses; riding and driving whips; race snaffle-bits.

Apply to
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The following Pictures have appeared:—

The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the Kine, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

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EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25 would cost about	FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30	EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35	TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month
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at age 45	FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1880.

A FURTHER withdrawal from the Bank of England is advised in yesterday's telegram of £100,000 for Egypt, but the rate of discount in the open market is unchanged at ⅞ per cent. under the Bank. Consols have advanced from 99⅞ to ⅞. French Rentes are unchanged at 119¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper Reuter calls ⅛ higher in Fours at 80⅞ and ⅛ lower in Fours-and-a-half at 87⅞. In Exchange Bank shares there is a decline of 10s. in Oriental, which now stand at £19-10, but Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai are 10s. higher at £22-10 and £39 respectively.

Coffee and Cocoanut-oil remain without change. Seeds are unaltered. Wheat in Liverpool is quoted at 9s. 8d. for No. 1 Soft White and 9s. 9d. for No. 2, but the latter is clearly a mistake, and should probably be 9s. per cental.

The Manchester Piece-goods market yesterday was dull, but quotations are unchanged all round.

Cotton in Liverpool closed with supplies freely offered, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which only 500 were Surats. In spot prices Mid. Uplands is quoted 1-16d. lower and futures are 1-32d. down at 6 11-32d., both for this month and March, April delivery. In New York ready Mid. Uplands still stands at 11 cents, but February shipment has receded from 11·04 to 11·01 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1880	1879	1878.
Tuesday's Receipts	36,000	33,000	33,000
Four days' do.	106,000	109,000	93,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,741,000	1,553,000	1,275,000

Bar Silver in London has advanced to 51⅞d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to 1s. 7⅞d. per rupee.

At the usual weekly board meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in rates of interest and discount.

EXCHANGE.—Owing to the advance advised in Silver rates opened with a decidedly firmer feeling, and an advance of 1-32d. per rupee was established both in Bank and private paper, while for delivery after the end of the year, the banks declined to name buying rates. For an interval in the middle of the day a slightly easier tendency was apparent, but in the afternoon, owing doubtless to the disinclination to operate pending news of Council drafts, the market hardened again and closes very steady with a further advance of 1-32d. in Bank Bills. For the remainder of the mail we shall as usual be mainly guided by the figures obtained for Council drafts. At the moment 1s. 7⅞d. is the average anticipated, and we shall move up or down as the price realised is over or under that rate. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand	......	1s. 7⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do. telegraphic	......	1s. 7 23-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	..	1s. 7 27-32d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	..	1s. 7 31-32d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	.	1s. 8d.	„
Francs, 3 „ „	..	2f. 11½c.	„

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly weaker, with many more sellers than buyers, and prices are somewhat irregular. We quote, however, Fours at Rs. 97⅝; Four-and-a-half Rs. 106⅞.

SHARES.—A very firm appearance still prevails, and and movements in values have been in sellers' favour. Banks are all unchanged, as also are Land and Press Companies. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares, however, continue to show an upward tendency, the easier appearance of the Cotton market being in their favour. Alfred have advanced Rs. 45, Central India and Madras Rs. 25, Manockjee Petit and Victoria Rs. 10, Dhurrumsey, Mazagon and Oriental Rs. 5 per share. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 2,185 per share.

COTTON.—The tenor of the Liverpool telegrams has induced a quiet feeling to-day and buyers have shown themselves disposed to hold for lower prices, but so far sellers have declined to concede anything either in old, ready or new for future delivery. We call current quotations to-day:—

Good Hinganghat, Feb. dely	.... Rs.	230	per candy.
„ Akote, March	..... „	216	„
„ Broach	.... „	228	„

SEEDS and WHEAT are unchanged in value.

FREIGHTS continue very firm. For ready shipment 42s. 6d. remains the current quotation for Liverpool, but for December 36s. 3d. is quoted. Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Continental quotations are unaltered.

PIECE-GOODS in the bazaar have shown, if anything, rather more steadiness to-day, the business passing being estimated at about 500 packages. Prices, however, are unaltered, and from first hands there is not much doing.

COALS are firm, and sellers have practically withdrawn from the market for the time being.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	745
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank..............	40,000	28¼	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	104
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	275

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	..	790
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	5	
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,375
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	725
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	985
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	750
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	870
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	520
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	all	25 p. s.	600
Golam Baba Spinning Company	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,105
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	775
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,030
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,025
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	910
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	600
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,500
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,320
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	210
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,185xd
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	69	1,035xd
New Great Eastern ..	1,100	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,115
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	715
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	320
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	925
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,045
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	995
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	860
Western India S. & M. Company	978	1,000	500	..	1,080

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	765
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Gipsy Queen, 453 tons, Captain R. H. Richards, will sail to-day for Ballasore in ballast.

THE barque Queen of the Age, 757 tons, Captain C. R. Cooper, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE Schooner Winfred, 191 tons, Captain C. H. Louthid, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain W. Mann, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE ship Malabar, 1,291 tons, Captain J. Griffith, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Liverpool (28th July), with a cargo of 1,896 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 235 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same ports with 125 deck passengers.

THE steamer Picardy, 1,201 tons, Captain P. Cruiez, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of 12,889 bags sugar and 107 passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE P. and O. Co's Steamer Mongolia, 1,585 tons, Captain E. M. Edenand, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Venice, brought the English Mails and the following cargo:—2,404 packages piece-goods, 271 cases beads, 32 packages color and paint, 6 packages earthenware, 172 casks raisins, 331 packages fruits, 7 cases boots, 17 cases wine, 15 cases thread, 58 packages paper, 142 bales twist, 22 cases cochineal, 7 cases oilmanstores, 17 cases provisions, 5 cases saffron, 1 box gold coins, 3 boxes specie, 39 boxes silver and silver coins, 12 packages gum, 1 bag coffee, 4 boxes gold, 476 packages incense and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
9	Arrow (s) ..w....	Nacoda	Mandvee, Nov. 7.
	Malabar..........	Griffith	Liverpool, July 28.
10	Picardy (s)........	Cruiez	Mauritius, Oct. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
10	Compta	Jeffery	Calcutta.
	Euphrates	Mann	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Barque Queen of the Age, Cooper, to Chittagong.
Barque Gipsy Queen, Richards, to Ballassore.
Schooner, Winfred, Louttid, to Mauritius.
Steamer Arrow, Nacoda, to Coast and Cutch.

The steamer Calcutta, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
5	Deccan (s)..........	Andrews (s).	Southampton, Sept. 29
	Sophia	Norton	P. Elizabeth, Sept. 12.
	Lennox	Doughty	Bombay, Oct. 5.
	Ben Macdhui	Martin	London, July 20.
6	Mairi Bhan	McIntyre ..	London, July 21.
	Charter Oak........	Staples......	Bombay, Oct. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 5.—A barque (showed H.R.K.D.)

Nov. 6.—Steamers Purulia and Byculla. Ships Dharwar and City of Madras.

PASSENGERS.

Per Deccan—From Southampton—Mr and Mrs Heilgers, infant, and nurse, Mr Boyce, Mrs Harvey, Mr Humford, Miss Tobay, Mrs Hayter and child and European female servant, Mr W H Jones, Master O Reilly, Mr Newson, Mr A Campion, Mr A Gibbs, Mrs Kilby, infant, and European maid, Miss Raymond, Mr J S Gardner, Mr W L Allen, Mrs and Mr Bridge, Mr W McGregor, Dr E C Shaw, Miss Lanyon, Mr Kelvey, Mrs Wood, Mrs Muirhead, Mr W H Ridler, Mr W Christol, Mr S T Porter, Mr J A B Mckinnon, Mr J Stranord, Mr Ritchie, Mrs McDonnell, infant, and European maid, Mr Mandy, Sub-Condr Scott, Mrs Tytler, Professor Monday, Lieut Seton. From Gibraltar.—Miss Aguilar. From Venice. —Mr and Mrs F Baker, Mr McAlpin, Dr R Bird, Mr J H Herbert. From Bombay—Mr Bell, Native male servant. From Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Leckie, Mr L E Birch, Mr G McLeon. From Galle.—Mr P O Kenealey, Mr McGregor, Mrs C Chautton, Mr T Daude, Mr S C Bannerjee, Mr S Bannerjee, Mr S Mookerjee and child. From Bombay—Satcarry Retazooden. From Madras.—Mr J Blackburn, Miss K A Gordon, Mr Atkinson, and Native servant, Mr A Pears, Mr and Mrs Corterell Tupp and 2 Native servants, Hon J Sewell White, Mr J W Russell, Mr and Mrs Watkins and Mr Watkins, Mr W Davidson, Mr Hardie, Native male servant, Mr Kern, Mr Anderson Souttar, Hon C Pontifex and 1 Native servant, Mr Thompson, Mr Morriss's scarvant's daughter, Mr and Mrs E Morris and infant and 2 Native servants.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
6 Madura (s)........ ...... Calcutta & N. Ports.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per S. S. Madura—For Masulipatam.—Mr. Alexander, Mr. Lechler, and Mr. R. Durmarow, Naidu.
For Coconada.—Lieut. Langley, Mr. E. G. Ricketts, Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. H. Scott Taylor, and Mr. Dormaw.
For Gopaulpore.—Lieut. A. W. Rendle.
For Calcutta.—General Walker, Capt Baird, Mrs. Baird, and Mr. Duhaw.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ben Alder s—100 kegs iron nails, Alladin Bharmull.
Branksome Hall s—100 boxes bar soap, Bhaimeya Ebrahim.

FROM LONDON.

Palna s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Bokhara s—5 cases varnish, Tyebally Moola Tezkhan.
Surat s—4 casks paint, Tyebally Moola Tezkhan.
Compta—2,144 casks hardspelter, and 14 casks empty phials, Jamasjee and Co; 50 cases matches Tyebally Soolnally.
Cicero s—16 cases glassware, Muncherjee Pallonjee; 27 cases oilmanstores, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 20 cases soap, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 20 kegs red lead, Esmaljee E. Currim.

NOVEMBER 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ben Alder (s)—2 qr. casks whiskey, Remington and Co.
Branksome Hall (s)—250 boxes tin plates, Mooljee Geega.
Speke Hall (s)—50 pigs lead, Fazulally Moosabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Cicero (s)—5 casks nails, Shamjee Shamrow and Co.
Compta, 50 cases matches, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Verona (s)—15 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Mongolia (s)—38 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,20,060) and 1 box silver coins (Rs. 1,530), The French Bank; 4 boxes gold bars (Rs. 2,00,000), The C. M. Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall (s)—50 bales wool, Jeevandass Premjee; 44 bales wool, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 85 bales wool, Motee Jetha; 1 bale wool, Mahamedally Futtabhoy; 90 bales wool, Lilladhur Topun; 290 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsey; 400 bags rice, Dewoo Doongersee; 19 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 20 bales wool, Heerachund Moorarjee; 2 bales woolen carpets, Hunmuntram Pity; 140 bales cotton, Topun Talla.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s)—31 bundles E. Teeth, Abdoolremon Ahmed; 8¾ cwts E. teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 80 cases olibanum, Cassum Soomar; 59 cases olibanum, 814 cwts wheat, and 6 cases peacock feathers, Ruzubally Alliruza; 2,000¼ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat and 1,050 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 5 packages skins, and 42 cwts horns, Khanmahamed Nansey; 39 cwts horns, Currimbhoy Suboorbhoy; 26 cwts horns, and 6 bales hides, Allarakhia Sazon; 6 bales hides and skins, P. Eduljee; 80 cwts horns, Baboolbhoy Bhagoobhoy; 5 bales hides and 56¾ cwts horns, Vullybhoy Merallybhoy; 25 bales hides, Goolamally Peerbhoy; 10 bales hides, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 23 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 24 bales hides, Khulfanbhoy Damaney; 2 bales hides, Mahamed Allana; 7 bales skins, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 18 cwts fishmaws, Datardina Mowjee; 200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 11 bales skins, H. Dharsey; 1 package T. shells, Dawoodbhoy Husson; 1 case fishmaws, Laduckbhoy Dattoo; 1,448 ingots tin, 42 packages tea, 209 packages coffee, 178 packages senna, 7 cases cardamoms, 31 bales coir yarn, 45 packages butter, 163 packages leather, 4 packages fishmaws, 18 packages guttapurcha, and 400 packages tobacco, P. and O. S. N. Co; 17 cases cardamoms, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 8 cases m-o'-p. shells, Manuck Luckumsey; 21 bales hides and skins, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Surat (s)—200 pieces hides and 979 packages coffee, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s)—186 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co; 699 packages coffee, 349 bags gambier, and 1,630 bags jute, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat (s)—107 packages gum copal, and 200 chests tea, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Surat (s)—47 bales gunnies, 6 cases glass bangles, 2 cases tea, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura (s)—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

NOVEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Branksom Hall s—4,800 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 92 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 37 bales wool, and 2 bales rags, Liladhur Jewraz; 31 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 50 bales wool, Candass Dhurumdass; 5 bales wool, Dhunraj Luckhmichund; 88 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 98 cwts wheat, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 4,200 cwts cotton seed, Panachund Nagurdass.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s)—195 cwts myrabolams, and 26 cwts horns, Jan Mahamed Rahimtoola; 23 cwts horns, and 1 case peacock feathers, Sulleman Hassan; 100 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Allarakhia; 24 bales hides and skins, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 16 bales skins, P. M. Syed Sirazoodin and Co; 25 bales hides and skins, Shaik Woodmanally and Co; 12 bales hides, Mahamed Coorjee; 16 bales skins, Syed Ahmed Meera and Co; 39 bales hides and skins, Mahamedally and Co; 14 bales skins, V. A. S. Mohidin and Co; 13 bales skins, Killick, Nixon and Co; 21 bales hides and skins, Adem Mohidin and Co; 12 bales hides, Abdoola Peer Mamed; 11¼ cwts E. teeth, Ebram Passiany; 9 cwts E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 7¼ cwts E. teeth, Purshotum Khoosal; 36 boxes aloes, secotra, and 14 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Jan Mahamed Rahimtoola; 12 bales carpets, Hajee Sazan Lalljee; 33 cases olibanum, 39 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, and 2 cases chundroos, Laduckbhoy Dattoo.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s)—100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat (s)—61 bales jute, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura (s)—100 bales cotton, Heerjee Hunsraj.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 9.

Bensley, Surgn.-Major, from leave, from England.
Parsons, Surgn.-Major, from leave, from England.
Cartwright, Sub.-Inspector, Army School, on duty, from Aden.
Lane, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
McLaren, 2nd Lieut., 13th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Bacon, 2nd Lieut., 4-60th Rifles, on duty, from England.
Goldie, Capt., R. E., from leave, from England.
Anderson, Captain, Poona Horse, on medical certificate, from Kandahar.
Bullock, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Achiston, 2nd Lieut., 12th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Saistield-Greene, Col., R. H. A., on duty, from England.
Bolton, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Gordon, Capt., 22nd Punjaub N. I., from leave, from England.
Alexander, Capt., Asst. Inspr. of Gym., on duty, from Aden.

NOVEMBER 10.

McDowell, Surgn.-Major, on leave, from Hazareebagh.
Skues, Surgn.-Major, on duty, from Mhow.
Fox, Lieut., 5-11th R. A., on leave, from Poona.
Morton, Major, 1-6th Regt., on duty, from Kandahar.
Rathborne, Lieut., 1-6th Regt., on duty, from Kuram.
Etheridge, Lieut., 1-6th Regt., on duty from Kurram.
Campbell, Major, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Kurram.
Millers, Capt., 70th Regt., to join, from Dinapore.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 9.

Cartwright, Sub.-Inspector, Army School, on duty, to Poona.
Bensley, Surgn.-Major, on duty, to Calcutta.
Marryat, Major, N. P. State Railway, on duty to Lahore.
Borrodale, 2nd Lieut., 1-25th Foot, on duty, to Peshawar.
Roe, Surgn., on duty, to Allahabad.
Innes, Col., R. E., to rejoin, to Calcutta.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 10th November, 1880.

1. The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted to the companies as follows from this date:—

No. 1257 Vol. Ryan, G. E Company.
„ 1258 „ Canall, M. „
„ 1259 „ Cabral, J. „
„ 1260 „ DeSelva, L. X „
„ 1261 „ Aborn, C „
„ 1262 „ Alfshonse, A „

2. No. 385, Vol. J. W. Orr is transferred from the active to the Honorary List.

3. There will be a Commanding Officer's parade at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday, 13th inst. All members are requested to attend. Dress—white, helmets, arms, and accoutrements.

4. There will be a class for those wishing to practice the lying down or prone position on Friday morning, 12th inst., at 6-45, opposite the Band-stand. The Adjt. will be glad to see as many as care to attend.

By Order
F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 6.)

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Home, Revenue and Agricultural Dept. Notification No. 523, dated 29th ult., so far as it relates to Surgs. J. C. Fullerton and E. Sanders, is cancelled.

Maj. R. J. Wimberley, 1st Assist. Supdt. and Offg Depy. Supdt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for 3 months, from 3rd Jan. next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. V. Ball, A. M. F. G. S. Assist. of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, returned from the furlough granted him in the Notification in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Dept, No. 52, dated 21st May 1878, on the forenoon of 16th inst. and is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade from the date of his return.

Mr. F. Fedden, officiating in the 1st Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment in the 2nd Grade from date of Mr. Ball's return.

Mr. F. R. Mallet, F. G. S., Assist. of the 2nd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, returned from the furlough granted him in Notification No. 302, dated 25th July 1879, on the forenoon of 23rd inst, and is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade from the date of his return.

Mr. V. Ball, who was appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade in Notification No. 377, will revert to his substantive appointment in the 2nd Grade from the date of Mr. Mallet's return.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No. 1915-G-G., dated 8th Oct 1880, Raja Jahandad Khan's services are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab from 1st Oct. instead of 1st Sept. 1880.

Raja Jahandad Khan, recently employed on special political duty in Afghanistan, has been granted 1 month's special leave from 1st Sept. 1880.

Lieut-Col P. W. Bannerman, Political Agent, 1st Class, is posted as Political Agent at Bhopal, from the date of assuming charge, vice Major Prideaux.

Capt J. Burne, Offg. Political Assist. 3rd Class, and Supdt. of the Rajputana (State) Railway Police, is posted as 2nd Asst. to the Agent to the Govr-Genl. for Central India, from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr. St. Barbe, proceeding on furlough.

Maj. C. Grant, Political Agent. 2nd Class, is posted as Supdt. of the Rajputana (State) Railway Police, from the date of assuming charge, vice Capt. J. Burne.

Capt. J. H. Newill, Political Assist., 2nd Class, is posted to Shujangurh as Assist. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-Genl. H. T. Macpherson, C. B., V. C., S. C., appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army, in succession to Lieut.-Genl. the Hon'ble Sir D. N. Stewart, G. C. B., resigned. Dated 26th Oct. 1880.

Capt. the Hon'ble W. C. Wentworth Fitz-William, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl., vice Lieut. C. W. Muir, who becomes Extra Aide-de-Camp. Dated 17th Sept. 1880

Capt. G. T. Morris, S. C., Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavy., to be Garrison Instructor, vice Maj. W. Smith, R. A., whose tour of Staff service has expired. Dated 16th Oct. 1880.

Hyderabad Contingent, No. 4 Field Battery.—Capt. S. G. F. Selfe, R. A., Offg. Commdt., to be Commdt., vice Capt. H. C. Seton, R. A., deceased.

1st Infantry.—Lieut. E. W. St. G. Welchman, Offg. Wing Officer, 5th Infy., to be Wing Officer, vice Capt. W. G. C. Johnston, appointed Wing Commandder, 2nd-in-Command.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut-Col. (Bt. Col.,) A. A. Munro, S. C. (p. a.) for 2 years.

Lieut-Col. (Bt. Col.) H. M. Wemys, S. C., Commdt. 31st (Punjab) Regt. of N. I. (p. a.) for 130 days. This cancels the furlough granted to Col. Wemyss in G.G. O. No. 570 of 1880.

Lieut-Col R. C. Low, Cavalry Commdt. 13th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for 2 years.

Lieut-Col. F. J. Keen, C.B. S.C. Commdt. 1st Punjab Infy. Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year.

Maj. (Bt. Lieut-Col) E. F. Chapman, R.A. Assistant Qrmr. Genl., (p. a.) for 121 days.

Maj. B. E. Gowan, S. C., Wing Commdr. 4th Sikh Infy. Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 7 days.

Maj. A. Vivian, S.C., Commdt. 3rd Punjab Cavy. Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 324 days.

Maj. A. G. Handcock, S.C., Wing Commdr. 6th Regt. of Native (Light) Infy., Assist Adjt Genl., (p. a.) for 1 year 88 days.

Capt. (Bt. Maj.) J. R. B. Atkinson, Genl. List. Infy., Sqdn. Commdr, 1st Punjab Cavy. Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 25 days.

Capt. (Bt. Maj.) G. Swinley, R.A. Commdt., No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force. (p. a.) for 2 years.

Capt. J. R. Burlton-Bennet, S. C., Sub-Assist Commy. Genl. 1st. Class, (m. c.) for 2 years.

Capt. H. Wylie, Genl. List Infy, Political Agent, 3rd Class (Offg. 2nd Class), 3rd Assist. to the Agent to the Govr-Genl. for Biluchistan, and Offg. 2nd Assist., (p. a.) for 1 year 66 days.

Capt, R. P. Tickell, R.E., Exec. Engr., 1st Grade, N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., (p.a.) for 1 year 9 days.

Capt. W. Sedgwick, R.E., Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade, Offg. Manager, Punjab Northern Railway, P. W. D. (m.c.) for 2 years.

Capt. the Hon'ble C. Dutton, 85th Foot, Depy. Assist. Qrmr. Gen., (m. c.) for 182 days.

Lieut. C. F. Gambier, S. C., Sqdn. Officer and Adjt., 5th Punjab Cavy., Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days.

Sub-Conductor J. J. Bennett, Ordnance Dept., (m. c.) for one year.

Sub-Conductor H. Elkington, attached to the Office of the Qrmr.-Genl. in India, (m. c.) for 1 year 91 days.

Capt. L. T. Bishop, S. C., Sqdn. Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavy., Punjab Frontier Force, is granted furlough in India, (p. a.) for 2 years.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 267 of 1880, Surg.-Maj. T. G. Skardon has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India furlough, (m. c.) for 182 days, under the Regulations of 1854, and not 1868 as previously announced, from 18th Apl. 1880.

Surg.-Maj. R. F. Hutchinson, M. D., is allowed leave to sea, (m. c.) for 60 days, under Rule XXVII of the Regulations of 1868, from 16th Oct. 1880, in extension of the leave granted to him in G. O. C. C., dated 25th June 1880, page 351.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Bengal Army.—To be Majors. Captain Divie Henry Robertson, Genl. List Infy, 4th Nov. 1880. Capt. Andrew McCrae Bruce, Genl., List Infy, 4th Nov. 1880.

Brevet.—To be Colonel, Lieut.-Col. Harry Hammon Lyster, V. C., B. S. C., 27th May 1879. This cancels G. G. O. No. 918 of 1879.

Maj. Reginald Craufurd Sterndale, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, who resigns his commission at his own request, is permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of his regiment on retirement—5th Oct. 1880.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 552 of 1880, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880, subject to H. M.'s approval:—Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) John Paton Martin, S. C.,—18th Oct. 1880.

The President in the Council is pleased to sanction, as a temporary arrangement, from 16th Oct. 1880, the appointment of Maj-Genl R. Phayre, C. B., Bom. S. C., to command the Southern Afgsanistan Field Force.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Nov. 5.

Lieut.-Col. W. Playfair, S. C., recently employed in the Comst. Dept., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C.-in-C. is posted to Meean Meer for duty.

Lieut. Col. Playfair will travel at the public expense under Transport Regulations, Part II, para. 159, clause 6.

The following movements of Vety. Surgns. are ordered, viz:—

Vety. Surgn. J. D. Edwards, R. A., to march with E. Batty. A. Bgde., R. H. A., from Peshawar to Meerut, there to be stationed.

Vety.-Surgn. W. R. Hagger, Vety. Dept., to march with A. Batty. C. Bgde., R. H. A., from Umballa to Peshawar, there to be stationed.

Vety.-Surgn. G. F. Davis, Vety. Dept., from Rawal Pindi, for duty with F. Batty. A. Bgde., R. H. A., at Campbellpore.

1st Class Vety.-Surgn. J. Anderson, R. A., from Peshawar to Meean Meer, for duty with the R. A., until ordered home on relief.

Vety.-Surgn. E. W. Goldsmith, Vety. Dept., to march with A. Batty. B. Bgde., R. H. A., from Meean Meer to Umballa, there to be stationed.

Vety.-Surgn. C. Clayton, R. A., to march with G. Batty. 4th Bgde., R. A., from Peshawar to Meerut, there to be stationed until ordered home on relief.

Vety.-Surgn. R. Pringle, Vety. Dept., to march with E. Batty. 3rd Bgde., R. A., from Kuram to Meean Meer, and on arrival about the 1st Jan. to be ordered for duty with H. Batty. 5th Bgde., R. A., at Bareilly.

With the sanction of the Govt. of India, the following movements, in alteration and addition to the programme of relief of British and Native troops for 1880-81, published in G. O. C. C., dated 25th Aug., 1880, are published for information, and will take place as herein ordered:—

Royal Horse Artillery—B. Battery C. Bgde., from Meerut to stand fast.

Royal Artillery—C. Batty. 4th Bde., from Afghanistan to Meean Meer instead of Sitapur; 1st Batty. 8th Bde., from Kuram to Murree Hills; 6th Batty. 8th Bde., from Afghanistan to stand fast; 11th Batty. 9th Bde., from Afghanistan to Jutogh.

British Cavalry—13th Hussars from Lucknow to Kandahar.

British Infantry—109th Foot, from Sialkot to Umballa.

Native Cavalry—7th Ben. Cavy. from Morar to Kandahar; 8th Ben. Cavy. from Mooltan to Kandahar; 18th Ben. Cavy., from Kuram to Nowshera.

Native Infantry,—5th N. I., from Kuram to Janshi; 9th N. I., from Afghanistan to Gorakhpur; 10th N. I., from Barrackpore to Benares; 14th N. I., from Umballa to Kandahar early in 1881; 25th N. I., from Afghanistan to Ferozepore; 26th N. I., from Jhelum to Kandahar early in 1881; 33rd N. I., a wing from Delhi to Barrackpore and Dacca; 40th N. I., from Gorakhpur and Benares to Barrackpore; 42nd N. I., from Shillong to Naga Hills till further orders; 27th Mad. Infy., from Morar, to stand fast till further orders.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Brigade order, dated the 15th Oct., 1880, directing Lieut.-Col. J. Hopkins, Unattached List, to perform general duty at Meerut on his arrival there on the 14th idem.

Rawal Pindi Brigade order, dated the 16th Oct., 1880, appointing Capt. L. B. Irwin, 20th N.I., Offg. Bgde.-Major, Rawal Pindi, to the command of the depot 13th Bengal Lancers, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Major H. E. Ryves, 13th Bengal Lancers, proceeded on Remount duty.

Kasauli Station order, dated the 21st Oct., 1880, directing Local Major H. R. Treeve, 34th Foot, Comdg. at Kasauli, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, no other qualified officer being available.

Dalhousie Station order, dated the 17th Dec., 1879, appointing Major J. Chalmers, Unattached List, to the command of the depot 4th Goorkhas, vice Major J. Hay, proceeded on field service.

Subathu Station order, dated the 17th Oct., 1880, appointing Lieut. G. G. Grimwood, 4-60th Rifles, Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. C. Collins, 51st Foot.

1-23rd Fusiliers.—Regtl. order, dated the 9th Oct., 1880, appointing Lieut. J. H. K. Griffith to officiate as Adjt., pending his confirmation in the appointment, vice Capt. R. B. Mainwaring, vacated on promotion.

40th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 19th Oct., 1880, appointing 2nd Lieut. L. E. Cooper to officiate as Interpreter to the regiment, vice Lieut. and Adjt. H. K. Cavaye, there being no fully qualified subaltern available.

90th Foot.—Regtl. order, dated the 30th Sept., 1880, appointing Lieut. H. Lysons to officiate as Adjt. to the regiment, with effect from the 1st Oct., 1880, inclusive, pending his confirmation in that appointment.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl order, dated the 21st Oct., 1880, making the following appointments:—

Lieut. W. B. Wilson, Adjt., to officiate as Squdn Comdr., vice Major A. P. Broome, on furlough.

Lieut. G. U. Browne, Offg. Squad. Officer on probation, to officiate as Adjt., vice Wilson.

14th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 19th Oct., 1880, appointing Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr., with effect from the 16th idem, vice Ozzard, proceeded on furlough.

16th N. I.—Regtl. order dated the 9th Oct., 1880, making the following appointments, with effect from the 1st idem, consequent on the departure on furlough of Capt. A. B. Clare:—

Capt. J. T. Whish, Wing Officer and Qrmr. to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lieut. A. Montanaro, Wing Officer and Adjt., to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties.

35th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 26th Sept., 1880, making the following appointment, consequent on the death of Capt. F. T. Goodridge, on the 18th Sept., 1880:—

Pending the return from leave of Capt. T. E. Spencer, Lieut. A. F. Cotton, Wing Officer and Adjt., to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties, there being no other qualified officer available.

Dated the 14th Oct., 1880, making the following appointments, consequent on the return from leave of Capt. T. E. Spencer:—

Capt. T. E. Spencer, Wing Officer and Offg., Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his other duties.

Lieut. A. F. Cotton, Wing Officer and Adjt., to officiate as Wing Comdr. in addition to his other duties, there being no other qualified officer available.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

ADEN.

MARRIAGE.

OLIVER—MARSHALL—October 14th, at Aden, by the Rev. C. A. Lochie, Robert Oliver, U. C. S., fourth son of the late Norman V. Oliver, Esq., Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, to Florence Alice, eldest daughter of Major-General V. E. Marshall, B.S.C.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADDIS—November 5th, at Jounpore, the wife of D. F. Addis, C. S., prematurely of a son, who only survived a few hours.

CARR—November 5th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. Arthur F. Carr, of a daughter.

GRINDAL—November 2nd, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. W. Grindal, Irrigation Department, of a daughter.

MACGREGOR—November 5th, at Benares, the wife of John MacGregor, Sperintendent, Central Prison, of a daughter.

WALL—October 30th, at Naini Tal, the wife of R. Wall, C. S., of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

INVESTMENT.—Declined with thanks.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1880.

FOR the first time for seven years past a Liberal Ministry has been entertained at a Lord Mayor's banquet, and Mr. Gladstone has availed himself of the occasion to make a speech in which he dealt with the situation abroad and at home. He dwelt upon the anxieties of his Government, which is in itself a matter of significance, seeing that when he was called to power some six months ago, the expectation of that portion of the nation which had declared upon his side was that all anxieties would cease, and that we might look for a period of blessed repose now that the Conservative marplots were driven from office. These anxieties, the Premier states, relate chiefly to Ireland, a statement which is, no doubt, correct enough. Now the Sultan has for the twentieth time announced the immediate surrender of Dulcigno. Had the perilous demonstration in the Adriatic resulted in war, as at one moment seemed but too likely, the anxieties of Her Majesty's Government might not have been confined to such narrow limits. However, all is well that ends well, and the surrender of Dulcigno, when it takes place, will be the end, for the present at all events, of armed demonstrations in Turkish waters. Mr. Gladstone states that he will seek henceforth the fulfilment of the treaty of Berlin and the improvement of all the races in Turkey with the smallest amount of change possible. He no longer speaks of the "bag and baggage" policy, the possession of power having in six months produced a gratifying diminution of the rhetorical exuberance which rendered former speeches such delightful reading. With regard to Afghanistan Reuter gives us but the half of a sentence in which the Prime Minister congratulates the country on the reduction of the British forces in Afghan territory. It is to be wished that the telegraphic summary of this part of the speech was not so meagre, for India would like to know rather more explicitly what the views of Her Majesty's Government with reference to the future of Afghanistan, or rather of the Southern part of it, may be. The fact, however, that the reduction of our forces in that country is spoken of as satisfactory is in itself indicative of the correctness of the information which we have received from other sources, that the Cabinet has decided to withdraw from Kandahar, and that the only matter still undecided is the time of withdrawal.

The chief interest of the Prime Minister's speech centres in that portion shadowing forth the Government policy for the pacification of Ireland. The Government, Mr. Gladstone states, will examine into the subject of grievances connected with the land, and ask Parliament to legislate thereon. This assertion, that there are grievances, and that the Ministry will ask Parliament to remove them, may or may not have a soothing effect upon the Parnellites, but it is certain to evoke determined hostility on the part of those who have steadily maintained that there are no grievances, and that all legislation on the subject is needless and mischievous. Of course the Premier did not give any hint of the nature of the legislation which it is the intention of Government to propose. It is satisfactory to find that he declared in unequivocal terms that the maintenance of order is a duty prior to any other, and that, if necessary, the Government will ask Parliament for additional powers for the preservation of peace. This declaration may do something to mitigate the panic which appears to have been setting in in some quarters, and, no doubt, it will have a steadying effect upon the agitators, who will not of set purpose force the Government to take powers against which they could not possibly make head for a week. The *Saturday Review* to hand by the last mail hints very plainly that there is a practical, if unconscious, understanding between the Government and the agitators, and that next February, when the Ministerial Land Bill is produced, the Irish members will enable them to carry it by "an irresistible majority." This prospect sours the *Reviewer's* spirit, and he asserts that "one of the minor conditions of the anticipated alliance is that a certain number of landlords will have been shot during the winter, and that there will be a general suspension of rents. The Liberal party is not to be intimidated by dangers and suffering affecting for the most part their political opponents." The impolicy of reminding the dominant party of the fact that the present land agitation affects their political opponents more than themselves need not be pointed out, and the fact that the petulance of the *Review* should carry it so far is in itself an indication that the Liberal Ministry is expected to introduce a very sweeping measure for the settlement of the question. There is little doubt that the Radical element of the Liberal party, both in the House of Commons and in the country, will be sufficiently strong to enable Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster to disregard the protests, or even the secession, of such of the old Whigs as may be disposed to follow the example of Lord Lansdowne; in other words, the Ministerial Bill, whatever it may be, will be carried through the House of Commons. But as the House of Lords has given sufficient indication of its view of agrarian legislation by the contumacious rejection of the Disturbance Bill, it is but reasonable to suppose that whatever measure the Lower House may send up will be thrown out by the Upper. How will the Ministry act when the two Houses have been thus brought into collision? It is reasonable to suppose that the question of the "reform" of the House of Lords will then come to the front, but before any measure vitally affecting the constitution of that body can be taken there must, of course, be an appeal to the country. A dissolution on such a momentous issue would settle, once for all, the question of the extent and reality of the Conservative re-action. If the Conservatives be then again defeated, the Radicals may dispose as they like of the destinies of the Empire for years to come.

THE Corporation yesterday afternoon were occupied for a few moments in considering a subject of some interest and importance, especially to large employers of labour. Mr. Duxbury unconsciously raised the question as to how far a man's food affects his capacity for labour. He did this by pointing out that the Municipal cartmen indulged in the objectionable habit of looking on whilst their carts were being filled, their neglect to take a more active part in the work being the ground of Mr. Duxbury's complaint. He contrasted the behaviour of the Bombay cartmen with that of the British scavenger, who not only looked after a cart, but helped to fill it. But the native labourer found a champion in Dr. Cook, who contended that a man in receipt of Rs. 9 a month, and bearing the burden of many encumbrances, was not in a position to feed himself up to that robust state in which a man finds more pleasure in working himself than in watching others work. Dr. Cook laid down the *dictum* that as a man eats so he works, or, rather, is able to work; and he stated that the great superiority of the British navvy as a hard worker was due to the fact that he ate a great deal more than the navvies of other countries. As far as the navvy pure and simple is concerned this is quite true. We have heard Sir Morton Peto, the great contractor, say that for downright hard work no man under the sun can beat the British navvy, provided he gets his bread, beef, and beer. Sir Morton had taken great gangs of these men to construct railways in all parts of the world, and found the experiment to pay. It was the British navvy got him his rank for that rapidly-constructed railway in the Crimea, and it is not therefore surprising that the great contractor should speak well of his labourers. Whilst recognising that plentiful and good food is necessary for men who have to perform severe physical labour, we cannot forget that thousands of men, day after day and year after year, go through the hardest toil upon poor and scanty fare. Mr. Duxbury and Dr. Cook, in referring to the English labourer, seemed to have in their mind's eye a brewer's drayman, a dockyard labourer, or the driver of one of Pickford's vans. But men like these belong to a class totally different to that of the English scavenger, either in town or country. They receive high wages, and are able to obtain abundance of food, with occasional luxuries. For any comparison with the Hindu cartmen we must look to the real scavenger, who is not highly paid, and who is badly fed. He is often an old man, bent with rheumatics, privation, and hard work, and yet he heaves his basket of rubbish into his cart with a good will, if not with a strong arm. His companion may be a hulking youth who lives in a state of chronic hunger, and yet is able in the course of a day to get through an amount of work that would frighten a Bombay cartman. It cannot be high-feeding in such cases. The bracing, strength-giving climate, the inherited largeness of bone account for it. The great-jointed British labourer, lean and gaunt though he be, is far more suggestive of physical strength than the well-nurtured but delicately-framed Eastern, and there is simply no comparison between him and the under-fed native with painfully apparent ribs. If further proof were wanting to show that hard work can be done on poor and scanty food, the agricultural labourers of the West of England could give it. We know of hundreds of families in which fresh meat is not tasted more than two or three times a year. Hodge works in the fields from daylight to dark on bread and cheese and cider, and, perhaps, when times are particularly good, a fractional piece of bacon. Who among Englishmen has not seen him sitting under a hedge or upon a gate, working away with a will with his clasp-knife at his block of bread—sometimes the cheese is wanting—and looking as strong as one of the horses he guides? One of his luxuries is turnip-pie, a delicious piece of confectionery composed of sliced turnip placed in a dish, with a layer of unleavened bread over it, and boiled. Hundreds of West country labourers live on such fare as this, and are strong, although their old age is given up to rheumatics, the result of exposure to the winds and rains and the drinking of much sour cider. The wide difference between the English and the Hindu labourer is not wholly due to food; we must look for it in the influences of climate and in race.

WHILE the gold-mines of India are creating excitement at home and some attention in India, the coal-mines of this country, of much more consequence in reality to the country than those of gold, are gradually working their way into importance. From Mr. Danvers' last railway report we see that two-thirds of the coal consumed on the Indian railway during the last official year came from native mines: the figures were 362,762 tons of Indian coal against 150,096 of English. The largest consumer, the East Indian, uses only Indian coal. The B. B. and C. I., the Madras, and the South Indian use only English and Australian coal. The same is true of the Oude and Rohilkund and, with the exception of a very small quantity, of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Sind, Punjab, and Delhi consumed last year 43,000 tons Indian coal against 4,600 tons English. Of the State railways all excepting the Dhond and Munmar use native coal only. Last year the G. I. P. Railway consumed 37,556 tons of Indian coal, but a contract has now been made by this company with Government for 50,000 tons yearly. In this respect the railways of Bengal and of Central India have a great advantage over the lines in Western and Southern India, on account of their proximity to the coal-fields. The coal on those lines costs from 7s. 4d. on the East Indian to 16s. 1d. on the Eastern Bengal, while on the Baroda line the cost was 34s 8d. per ton, and on the Madras 36s. 9d. per ton. The enormous advantage of the native mines to the railways near enough to avail of them is very clear, and the importance of this question to India, with a total consumption by her railways of 513,000 tons annually, can hardly be exaggerated. The coal-mines of India will repay many times over, indirectly, if not directly, the labour and capital which are bestowed upon them, and they well deserve the fostering care of Government.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 22.

A FEW months ago I referred to the various modifications in the fiscal arrangements of other countries which affected our own, not merely of the more familiar character of hostile tariffs (of which unfortunately we have ample experience nearly everywhere), but in the more insidious shape of bounties granted by some foreign nations to particular manufacturers. The grievance at that time specially dwelt upon here was the sugar-refiners' one, to examine which a committee of the House of Commons had been appointed. In its report that committee, by a bare majority, recommended that if France, the chief offender, could not be induced to abandon the bounty system in favour of its refiners, Parliament should be asked to impose a countervailing duty, or adopt some other measure, to do away with the disadvantage under which English and Scotch sugar-refiners laboured as compound with French refiners. This recommendation was, of course, directly opposed to free trade theories: it was a purely protectionist one under the guise of reciprocity, and as such was condemned by all the press here which is not protectionist. Of the actual result of the bounty system followed out by France there were not two opinions; it most seriously injured our sugar-refiners, and at one time threatened altogether to destroy the industry both in the East of London and in Bristol, two of its principal centres. Unless, however, the bounty system went further, and were applied to other industries as well, there was a chance that our Government would not meddle with the question, since, in fact, it could do nothing but remonstrate with the French Government. But the bounty system *does* threaten to go further, and there is good reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone, free trader though he is, seriously contemplates doing something of a protectionist character in self-defence. Your readers may remember that last summer I referred to the French law of bounties on their home shipping, which passed the Chambers by large majorities, and the aim of which was to transfer as much of the ocean-carrying trade as possible to French vessels. This is the further direction in which the bounty movement is spreading. The next country which bids fair to follow the example of the French is the United States. An influential conference of shipowners was held lately at Boston, at which resolutions were passed in favour of bounties as the best way of reviving the almost defunct mercantile marine of the Great Republic. It seems vain to reason with such people, or to point out that Great Britain has prospered in its shipping by the very opposite of a system of bounties, namely, by absolute freedom of import, export, and exchange. The American shipowners and an enormous number of American politicians are bent upon making that branch of their national industry profit, as others seem to have done, by protection in some shape. The elections now in progress for the Presidency turn in great part, indeed, upon that one point,—free trade *versus* protection to native industry,—and so strong is the current in favour of the latter cry, which is the one the Republican party have taken up in opposition to the Democratic South, that General Hancock, the Democratic candidate has had to write a letter repudiating free trade and the low wages of European industry, and declaring his attachment to a tariff which would protect all home industries. This letter will not gain him his election, but its appearance at this juncture is highly significant. Now, only let us assume that the Republican party have a majority at the elections, and that among other consequences will be the establishment of a bounty system in favour of home shipping. We shall in that case have a considerable, if not serious blow, struck at our carrying trade and the prosperity of our mercantile marine, side by side with a similar blow from France. What in that case is our Government to do? If, for instance, by a skilfully-devised system of bounties, United States steamers were able to bring cotton, grain, and cattle to English ports at half the freights which British vessels could afford to accept, how long could we expect English shipowners to stand such a spectacle? These considerations, I am told, have been seriously pondered by Mr. Gladstone of late.

But they derive special importance from the position of our workingmen. I have frequently in these letters drawn attention to the fact that English artisans have no strong feelings in favour of free trade, but that their interest as trade unionists predispose them to protectionist principles. They will oppose a tax on foreign corn, no doubt, or on anything that would raise the price of the food they *consume*; but if it came to be a question of raising the price of the goods they *produce*, and thus raise their own wages, I should be sorry to guarantee that any regard for free trade on grounds of economic science or any consideration for the rest of the community would prevent them from supporting by their votes a strongly-protective tariff. Just see what is their position, and imagine for a moment what are their present reflections. They read the newspapers, and know generally what is going on abroad. They see that the two most democratic countries in the world, France and the United States, are also the most protectionist and the most flourishing; at least they know that in neither country are such complaints of poverty and utter industrial collapse heard frequently as are common in England. They make no allowance for the different social conditions of the three countries, nor are they told by their leaders that the ablest men in both France and America are sincere free-traders, and regard the abolition of restrictions as imperatively necessary if the experiment of protection is not to have ruinous consequences. All they look to is the actual current of opinion, the visible prosperity of protectionist nations, and the way in which the practice of protection is spreading: for not only are France and the United States, but Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia, too, more protectionist than ever. The protectionist workingman has not yet come prominently to the front in elections, but he was by no means absent from the last great contest, and since then opinion among the class has ripened fast. In fact, a bye-election, that of Plymouth, was decided in favour of the Conservative by artisan votes secured by this very question of the bounty on sugar. They are growing in power, and must be counted with in all the boroughs. Now, if any number of them, in a place like Coventry, for instance, were to declare for protection, I should be very sorry to answer for the orthodoxy in a fiscal sense of even the Liberal candidates on such an emergency. With the middle, as with the working class, an attachment to free trade is rather a matter of sentiment and tradition than of intellectual conviction, and would not stand a very severe test. If, then, Mr. Gladstone proposes any half-protectionist or reciprocitarian scheme for protecting the sugar-refining industry or the shipping interest, he will not merely have the support of many of the working classes, but he will have the dubious merit of implanting in their minds more firmly than ever a belief that in protective measures they must seek future prosperity. What the Government will do I know not. I do not think they will dare to re-impose a duty upon sugar in any form, but the statement that very doubtful proposals are contemplated rests on so good a foundation that I can hardly refuse to believe it.

An incident which curiously illustrates to what shifts the Lancashire manufacturers are put to make a profit transpired at a meeting of one of the Oldham spinning companies this week. A question arose as to the loss on the quarter's working. The chairman answered that the directors had considered the question of buying cotton in Bombay, and last year they had made a profit by this course of action. This year they had decided again to purchase their cotton direct from Bombay through the same firm as before, but it turned out unfortunately. One vessel had recently arrived with 600 bales, which had come by way of the Cape. After this there arose a discussion as to the amount of the loss, which, of course, was interesting only to the shareholders. Months ago I remember calling attention to the determination expressed at some of the limited liability companies' meetings in Oldham to try if they could not save brokers' and middlemen's profits by purchasing cotton without their intervention. The experiment seems to have been made and to have been only moderately successful; but there is, of course, no reason whatever why it should not always succeed when a little experience has been gained. The margin of profit left on yarns now-a-days is often so narrow, where there is any profit at all, that the saving of a brokerage or an intermediate profit may be a most material point; and I suppose there are plenty of Bombay firms ready enough to meet the views of the Oldham companies by selling cotton to them.

There have been rumours current for some time past of the desire of the Italian Government to withdraw their paper-money from circulation, and to restore a currency based on metal. The latest statement is in the *Frankfort Gazette*, and is to the effect that various financiers have offered the Government a large loan for the purpose. Another Continental journal (Austrian) says that the Paris firm of Rothschilds have offered a loan of £24,000,000, of which two-thirds will be in silver and £8,000,000 in gold. I question if things have gone so far, but I think nevertheless some operation is preparing. If it were carried out, it would have a decided effect on the silver market.

The half-yearly meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank was held on Tuesday, when the report was adopted after a brief but very amicable discussion, and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum was declared. The net profit of the six months was £35,702-6-8, and after paying the dividend a balance of £16,952-6-8 was carried forward. The chairman, Mr. G. G. Nicol, congratulated the shareholders on the fact that the bank had done so well in spite of numerous obstacles, one of which was the "discreditable blunder" of the Government finances in India, which had helped to paralyse trade, and to throw out all their operations for the time. He thought, however, that prospects for the future were encouraging, as the Indian trade was now in a satisfactory and safe condition, admitting of good and sound, if not very large, profits. The business of the bank, he said, was never on a more safe and sound basis. The reserve fund had been increased from £39,000 to £55,000, and the special reserve stands at £73,125. The balance sheet shows that, unlike the Oriental Bank, the Chartered Mercantile has increased its deposits to the extent of £150,000, the total of which is now £3,306,225-8-5. There is a decrease in the item of drafts upon London bankers, the explanation of which, according to the chairman, is that business between England and India is now carried on so much by telegraph that the creation of bills is greatly reduced from what it formerly was. The cash on hand is about the same as in the previous balance sheet, but the total of Government Rupee-paper has increased from £665,000 to £735,000, a large proportion of this being in the recently-issued new Coupon Loan.

Mr. Nicol's allusion to the business done by telegraph recalls to me an odd illustration of the way in which the trade in bills for discount is affected, and commerce is generally being revolutionised by the agency of the telegraph. The bill-brokers here complain that bottomry bonds have almost disappeared from the market, because ship captains who put into certain places—the Cape of Good Hope for instance,—in distress, instead of raising money on bottomry, as they used to do, now telegraph to their owners here, who pay over the money in England to some bank, by which an equivalent credit is telegraphed out to the Cape, or whatever the place may be. Of course, although bottomry bonds have thus diminished, trade in money has not, that is, the shipowner, in the case supposed, may have to discount here in order to get money to remit, or in some way may get an advance. The tendency of the new changes is rather to lessen the number of long-dated bills or documents representing cash advanced, and to multiply short-dated transactions. This may restrict a certain kind of trade, but it is favourable to the promotion of sound trade.

It appears that the Russian Finance Minister has determined upon a complete revision of the Russian tariff, and with that view has issued a private circular to the trade societies, asking urgently for suggestions, which are to be examined by a committee. Higher protectionist duties will, of course, be levied, first of all upon tallow, coal, and corn, three Russian products, and next upon other commodities, such as cotton goods. The duties will be revised on cotton and cotton yarn, and it is possible that on both there may be a reduction, for Russia does not grow cotton, and she wants to foster the cotton manufacture. I do not know what the tariff is going to be, but it is safe to predict this much. The principles of protection are certainly not losing ground on the Continent, least of all in Russia.

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it right to point out through your journal the utter disregard of the public convenience evinced by the G. I. P. Railway Company. Nearly every train has been altered since the 1st November, yet application on the 8th November, by servant and personal application to the station-master at Byculla, failed to procure a time-table; and the old time-table, which is now more than useless, actually remains on the board outside the ticket-office, misleading those sent to enquire the times of trains. Can worse management than this be found on any railway?

Nov. 10. F.

GOA AND THE GOANESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would put it to the Government that the position of the Goanese in Bombay is an anomaly, and one which for very broad reasons ought to be corrected. Goa has done Bombay some service (menial), perhaps, from the time Bombay first became English. Goa has gone a good way to supply Bombay with cooks, table-servants, and other menial domestics for, probably, a good deal over a century. What, doubtless, was favourable to their getting so extensive a footing in our households was that England's own native subjects were all—especially in times far back—hampered with caste prejudices. Caste still holds its own, but it has learnt to measure its adjustability and elasticity with our requirements and its own aims. Mussalmans and some branches of the Hindoo family strain caste a little (*peyt kowasti*), and do nearly all the duties that a European requires of domestic servants; in short, it may be said *all* the duties, when we have included the *metrani*. As to the Mussalman of any grade, there is little to stand in the way of social intercourse between him and the European. We are, in fact, in a position to be independent of all foreigners for any service whatever, and justice to our own fellow-subjects requires that the fact should be kept in view and acted on. Every one is, of course, free to import or to employ foreigners from any part of the world. A Goanese, like any other foreigner, is free to come here and sell his services if he can find a buyer, and everyone is free to employ a Goanese as cook, butler, shopman, clerk, or what not; but it is unjust that the Government should employ the subjects of a foreign State to the prejudice of its own subjects, who are numerous enough, able enough, and only too anxious to perform all the duties that are now being performed by Goanese. The savings of all the Goanese in Bombay and other parts of India, whether in Government or private employ, are sent to Goa to support families or to buy fields or other property there; and the senders eventually retire there to enjoy their savings as private persons or to live on pensions paid monthly—forsooth, by the English Government! It is beyond question that the greater part of the land and other property in the Portuguese territory of [illegible] been purchased by savings from wa[illegible] and pensions paid by Bombay [illegible] proportion, by the English Gove[illegible] judice of the Queen's own suffe[illegible] If we were to annex Goa (it woul[illegible] that which has been already p[illegible] tish Indian money) in a friendly [illegible] it would be one way of putting a st[illegible] able anomaly and obliterating th[illegible] past from the injured native subject[illegible]

ANNEX.

RACES AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THESE races were got up by Captain Keyser, 7th Fusiliers, and it is owing to his energy that they were such a great success. The original idea was that there should be two days, the first being devoted to flat racing and the second to steeple-chasing. The second day had to be postponed on account of the paucity of entries. We hope to have them in about a week's time.

1ST DAY, OCTOBER, 28.

KANDAHAR DERBY.—1 mile. For all Maiden Arabs and C. B's. Weight for age and class raised 2 stone. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Entrance, Rs. 10.

Mr. Minchin's g a h Farewell, owner, 10st. 6lbs. .. 1
Mr. Stewart's ch a h Sir Kenneth, owner, 10st. 6lbs. .. 2
Capt. Garnett's b a h Chicot, owner, 10st. 7lbs. .. 3
Major Leach's ch a h Damascus, Mr. Preston, 10st. 1lb.. 0
Mr. Street's ch a h Amethyst, Mr. Lucas, 10st. 6lbs. .. 0
Mr. McCloghry's b a h Tantalus, Mr. Abbott, 10st. 7lbs.. 0
Mr. Rodick's b a h Starlight, Mr. Porter, 10st. 6lbs. .. 0
Mr. de Trafford's ch c b Kathleen, Mr. Hopkins, 11st. 3lbs. .. 0

Mr. Minchin had the lead from start to finish, the only horse that came at all near him being Sir Kenneth.

GALLOWAY PLATE.—¾ mile. 14 hands to carry 11st, 2lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. C. B's. allowed 5 lbs., Colonials 4 lbs. extra. Entrance, Rs. 8.

Mr. Conran's g a pony Osprey, owner, 8st. 12lbs. 1
Mr. Hopkins' b a gall 'Sir Galahad,' owner 10st. 0lbs. 2
Mr. J. Monteith's ch a gall Malta, Mr. Abbott, 10st. 6lbs. 3
Mr. Street's g a gall, Felix Capt. Garnett, 11st. 0lbs. 0
Capt. Conolly's b a gall Firefly Mr. Wolff, 10st. 12lbs. 0

In this race Mr. Conran got away with a good start, which he maintained throughout the race, and won easily.

ARGHANDAB STAKES.—¾ mile. For all chargers *bonâ fide* the property of officers serving at present in the Kandahar Field Force and drawing horse-allowance. Walers 13st. C. B's. 11st., others 10 st. Entrance, Rs. 10.

Mr. Alston's b w m Nelly, Mr. Little, 11st. .. 1
Major Heyland's br w g General Lee, Mr. Heyland 11st. .. 2
Mr. Hawkin's b w g Dick, owner, 11st. .. 0
Mr. Bell Martins' b w g Brigand, Mr. Hopkins, 11st. .. 0
Major James' bl w g Onyx, Mr. Lang, 11st. .. 0
Mr. Geoghegan's b w g Vanguard, Mr. Garnett, 11st. .. 0

As only walers were entered for this race, the owners agreed to reduce the weights 2st. Every one thought that General Lee would win in a canter, but he kept up his old Poona reputation, as he would not face the crowd, finishing a bad third. Vanguard came in first, but was disqualified, as there was a discrepancy in his weight of 6 lbs.

PONY STAKES.—½ mile. For all ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 11st. 7lbs. C. B's. to receive 1st. from Arabs. Winners of any race where money was added 7 lbs. 2 lbs. allowed for every ¼ in. Entrance, Rs. 5.

Mr. Conran's g a c Osprey, Major Heyland, 12st. .. 1
Mr. Hopkins' b c b p Baron Mr. Little, 10st. 7lbs. .. 2
Mr. Porter's b c b m Turquoise, Mr. Minchin, 9st. 12lbs.. 3
Col. Auchinleck's br c b p Shoofly, Mr. Lang, 10st. 7lbs.. 0
Mr. Street's d c b p Maccaroni, Mr. Stewart, 9st. 10lbs.. 0

This was the best race of the day, as Baron ran a very good second to Osprey, who was very well ridden by Major Heyland. Thus Osprey pulled off two races in spite of the crushing weight that he was carrying in the pony race.

DWARF STAKES.—½ mile for all c. b. ponies 13 hands and under. 13 hands to carry 10s. 8lbs. Penalties and allowances as in Pony Stakes. Entrance, Rs. 5.

Mr. Porter's ch c b m Fawn, owner, 10st. 6lbs. .. 1
Capt. Keyser's p c b p Ghost, Capt. Garnett, 10st. 0lbs. .. 2
Mr. Stewart's ch cb p Yellow Jack, owner, 11st. 1lb. .. 3
Mr. Tully's g c b m Swan, owner, 9st. 3lbs. .. 0

This was no race at all, as Mr. Porter's Fawn was a great deal faster than any of the others, winning by any distance.

The excellent band of the 63rd Regiment played during the afternoon. Parsees quenched our thirst at enormous prices.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Nov. 10, 5 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 13-16d. received 23 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 30 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51 13-16d. per ounce, market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 80¾ ; Four-and-a-half ditto, 88.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, Nov. 10.

The Viceroy arrived at Lahore at 4 this afternoon. His Excellency was received by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and all the Punjab officials.

Lord Ripon received an address from the Municipal Committee offering him a hearty welcome to Lahore.

A procession was then formed, the cavalry and artillery in front, followed by the Viceroy's Body-guards. His Excellency was mounted on a huge elephant with silver and gold howdah, the elephant being richly caparisoned. Then came nearly fifty elephants carrying the Viceroy's staff, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the Punjab officials, who were all on big elephants, two abreast, the native chiefs being on smaller elephants, three abreast. Cavalry and artillery brought up the rear.

The procession was a mile long, and was well arranged ; it was thoroughly Oriental and very imposing. The roads were lined with native troops.

The Viceroy reached camp shortly before six.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE AT THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

At the Guildhall Banquet last night Mr. Gladstone dwelt on the anxieties of the Government, which, he said, chiefly related to Ireland. The abundant harvest had not improved the social condition of the Irish people, and the Government would examine into and ask Parliament to deal with the subject of grievances connected with the land. He also animadverted upon the recent violent proceedings in Ireland, and said that the maintenance of order was a duty prior to any other, and that possibly the Government would require additional powers for the preservation of peace. He congratulated the country on the reduction of the British forces in Afghanistan ; and said that he seeks the fulfilment of the treaty of Berlin, and the improvement of all the races in Turkey with the smallest amount of change possible. He also dwelt upon the usefulness of the European concert, and concluded by announcing that the Sultan has this day telegraphed the immediate surrender of Dulcigno.

EARTHQUAKE IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.

An earthquake has taken place in the south-east of Austria.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

The French Chambers were opened to-day.

In consequence of an adverse vote on a question of business procedure, the Ministry has resigned.

DR. HUNTER ON THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Dr. Hunter has delivered a lecture at Edinburgh, in which he presented a discouraging survey of the condition of the people of India. Their struggle for life, he said, was harder owing to the increase of population, which the construction of irrigation works and improved husbandry tend to augment. The only remedy, he believed, lies with the people themselves, which involves changes in their domestic and social life. The condition of Bengal and Ireland was analogous, and Dr. Hunter believes that the peasantry will win the day.

THE TROOPSHIP HIMALAYA

SUEZ, Nov. 9.

H. M.'s troopship Himalaya has passed the Canal homeward bound.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mirzapore, with the English Mails of the 29th October, left here for Bombay at 9 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna left here this morning.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds s. s. Tebe, Captain D. Lucich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 9th instant.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.

The Manchester market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8¼ lbs. do.	7
40's Mule Twist	0-10⅞
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ do. do.	87¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119¼
Bar Silver	51⅞
Oriental Bank shares	£19-10
Chartered ,, ,,	£22-10
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£39

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

Departure—Strathleven.

At a special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Blaney, chairman of the Town Council, introduced the budget prepared by the Council for 1881, and made a number of observations upon its salient points. He showed with reference to the income that the Municipality started with an opening cash balance of over eight lakhs, which was the largest the Corporation had ever commenced with. After describing how this balance was made up, Dr. Blaney referred to the proposed reduction of the consolidated rate to a minimum of 8 per cent., and said the Council were quite justified in asking the Corporation to make this reduction of one per cent., as the finances of the Municipality could well afford it ; and if these finances continued in the same prosperous condition, the time would soon come when the consolidated rate might be reduced to 7 per cent. As to the revision of assessments, the increase of receipts in this way was considerable, and was due in a great measure to the Municipal Commissioner. The expenditure side of the budget did not show that the sums asked for were for purposes which it was absolutely necessary they should carry out ; and he might observe that all the recommendations for increased expenditure had been made on the part of Mr. Grant with the greatest reluctance. Dr. Blaney then alluded at some length to several further details, and then proceeded to congratulate the Corporation on its financial position. All the parts of the great Municipal machinery harmonised with and fitted each other, and there had been no vibration and no friction. The distinctive feature of the Corporation had been this, that it was a working corporation, and it claimed, therefore, to be judged by the still small voice of the figures of that budget and by the progress which every candid man must admit he saw around him in this city. Mr. Duxbury called attention to the expenditure for cartmen, and expressed an opinion that the Corporation ought to get more work out of these men than they did at present. Instead of assisting in loading the carts, these men simply looked on. In England the drivers of such carts helped to do the work of loading. Dr. Cook observed that the men were very badly fed, and that it was impossible to get more than a certain amount of work out of a certain amount of food. These men got about Rs. 9 a month, and probably on that sum maintained not only themselves, but their cousins and their aunts. He pointed out that they could hardly be expected to do the same as an English labourer, who could do a great deal more work than a Frenchman or German, as he ate more food. After some further discussion upon this and other matters, the Corporation adjourned to Friday.

The fifth annual report of the Bombay branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shows that during the year 1879 the Society dealt with 1,248 cases, in 1,070 of which bullocks were concerned. The total number of animals relieved was 1,300, as compared with 1,111 in 1878. There has, it seems, been a decrease in the number of cases of cruelty to horses, but an increase of 278 in the cases of prosecution for cruelty to bullocks. The gross cases of cruelty, formerly so frequent in Bombay, are said to have almost disappeared, and the class who drive bullocks are being gradually taught by constant prosecution to treat their animals humanely. The report also states that there is an apparent improvement in the condition of buggy and other horses used in public vehicles. As to the financial condition of the Society, the sum collected as subscriptions and donations last year stood at Rs. 1,058, the total receipts being Rs. 3,018, which compare rather unfavourably with those of the previous year. A balance of Rs. 5,511-0-8 is shown to the credit of the Society on the 31st December, 1879, after deducting payment of salaries and other expenses

The 72nd Highlanders, it is stated, are about to be promoted from trews to kilts in reward for their distinguished services in Afghanistan.

AYOUB KHAN'S State tent, says the Lahore paper, is highly appreciated in camp there as the hospitable mess-tent of the 92nd Highlanders.

MOST of the minor chiefs who are to attend the Lahore dur'ar have arrived already. Among the greater chiefs who were to reach Lahore at the beginning of this week are the Rajahs of Kapurthalla, Nabha, and Jheend, on Monday ; the Nawab of Bahawalpur, on the same day ; and the Maharajahs of Patiala and Kashmir, on Tuesday.

THE Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligurh has lately come under the Viceroy's notice, and His Excellency has given it some substantial marks of his interest. He has promised an annual subscription of Rs. 500, and in addition to his first year's subscription has forwarded a special donation of Rs. 1,000 towards the Building Fund.

ACCORDING to the *Mysore Star*, the examination of the palace jewelry was brought to a close on Wednesday last "after ten days' hard work," with a satisfactory result. "After the close of the examination Mr. Gordon took our beloved Maharaja into the rooms, and the Maharaja saw for the first time the property that is soon to be his own."

THE following advertisement appears in an up-country paper :—"Found on the 29th October two 'Grinders' and a 'Wisdom Tooth.' The owner can have them on applying to A. B., Staff Lines, and paying the cost of this advertisement."

THE latest *Gazette of India* contains the resolution in which the re-organisation of the Department of Account and Finance is announced. The department will in future consist of a Comptroller-Generalship, forty-six sanctioned appointments, and a staff of fourteen probationers. The five Accountant-Generalships will be treated as reserved by statute to be filled by members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The Government believe that a slight saving will be the result of the scheme, while greater efficiency will be secured. But, as a contemporary remarks, what will some of the ambitious members of the department think of the new title of "Chief Clerk" which eight of them will have to bear ?

REGARDING the distress in the North-West Provinces, the *Pioneer* writes :—Rai Bareilly, as already indicated, is causing the local Government more anxiety than any other division of the Provinces. It is estimated that only one-third to two-fifths of the ordinary area will be sown, and in the bad tracts the people distinctly declare that the situation is worse than in 1877. The cattle are being foddered on *babul* and *sirsa* leaves and withered rice, though this will not hold out much longer. The water in ponds is scarce and foul, and the cattle have to be watered from the wells. The condition of the people is gradually getting worse. Severe distress is probably imminent, and the people will not be able to manage much longer without the relief works, which, as we have already stated, the local Government has sanctioned in advance. The promptitude thus shown, and the obvious watchfulness of the Government, have, we understand, been gratefully appreciated by the people, who feel that they are being cared for from the very outset of their troubles, and will thus be kept in good heart to struggle with adversity.

THE official report on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, down to the 2nd instant, sums up the condition of things in the following general remarks" :—Good rain has again fallen in Madras ; and the general prospects are fair. In Bombay there was favourable rain in the Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and Kanara districts, and slight rain also in Guzerat. The *kharif* crops are being harvested, and the sowing of the *rabi* is progressing. In Bengal many districts had rain during the week, the standing crops are very promising, and the sowing of the cold-weather crops continues satisfactorily. Prospects in the province are, on the whole, very favourable except in Chumparun, where drought still prevails. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been no very good rain except in Jhansi, but there have been slight showers in Allahabad, Partabgarh, and Rae Bareilly. The rain has revived the *kharif* crops in Jhansi, and a larger area than was anticipated can now be sown for the spring crops in this district. Rain is much wanted in the Cawnpore, Lucknow, Sitapur, Fyzabad, and part of the Rae Bareilly districts ; and some distress continues to be felt among the labourers in Cawnpore and Rae Bareilly. Prices, however, are steady. There was no rain again in the Punjab ; but prospects are reported to be fairly favourable, though the outturn of the autumn harvest will, it is expected, be below the average yield. In the Central Provinces slight rain fell in a few districts ; sowings are in progress ; prospects are favourable. In Burma the rainfall was again slight ; the want of rain is now said to be general, but the condition of the crops is fair. In Assam prospects continue good. In Mysore and Coorg there has again been heavy and general rain, and crops are thriving. In Berar and Hyderabad, too, crops are flourishing, but some slight damage seems to have been done by locusts in Akola. In the Central India and Rajputana States prospects are good on the whole. Prospects throughout the Empire are now generally favourable, except in the south-western districts of the North-Western Provinces and the southern portion of Oudh. Here there has been some improvement during the past fortnight, but there are grounds for fearing that a short *rabi* may in some places follow on a poor *kharif.*

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Times* on the subject of the "gubernatorial breach of faith with D. P. W. officers" :—I hear there will be a very interesting law case soon. The men who have been so cruelly and unjustly treated about their well-earned pensions and bonuses are going to law about it, and everyone will wish them success ; they have the hearty sympathy of all classes. The natives are especially sorry for them, and I heard a very clever man, high up in the Civil Service, say, "I wish the case would come before me. I would give it against the Government at once." It is to be hoped, however, that things will be settled amicably before going so far. Such a public scandal as it would be could do nothing but harm to the Government of India. Some cases have been told to Mr. Gladstone personally, but he does not understand the injustice of it.

ALLUDING to Sir Richard Temple's description of the Bolan Pass road, in a lecture before an English audience, as a military road "over which officers now drive their dog-carts, and over which, when he left India, arrangements were being made to draw vehicles by horses at five miles an hour," the *Pioneer* remarks :— Sir Richard apparently forgets that an official rarely leaves the mantle of his energy behind when he transfers his presence elsewhere. The Bolan road now is by no means the easy-going dog-cart track we are asked to believe ; for although the roadway at the Derwaza end of the Pass is an excellent one, there still remain many miles of stream and shingle between South Kirta and Pir Chowki. The river has to be crossed fourteen times between these points, the water always reaching to a man's knees, and occasionally to his waist ; while such vehicles as creak along are not drawn by horses at five miles an hour, but by bullocks which can scarcely walk a mile in two hours over the shingly bed of the stream. This is one great cause of the delay in carrying dry forage forward, the bullocks being worn out with their work, while hundreds of carts go to pieces after a few journeys. The Bolan road really requires much improvement in its southern section, or the wheeled transport may break down altogether.

THE *Pioneer's* attempt to take up story-telling as a profession has not been very successful. We read in Saturday's issue :—Owing to the scandalous way in which Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co., the London publishers of *Sunrise*, have supplied us with the proofs of the story, we are obliged to suspend its publication once more. The confusion is now worse than ever. After the first volume was finished, no copy came for a time. Then some was received which manifestly began a new volume, and we at once began the issue of this, hoping that our urgent letters and telegrams to Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co. would induce them to send out the rest of the copy registered and in duplicate, as we asked them. We have now ascertained, however, that the chapters beginning the new vo'ume belonged to volume III, —not to volume II at all. Now we are receiving copy which appears to be the latter part of volume II. The beginning of volume II has never come. Until the proofs of the whole story, to its conclusion, are in our hands, we shall not again attempt its production. We will supply the reader with volumes II and III in some convenient way eventually, and as soon as it is possible to do this ; but it would clearly be undesirable to put another line in the paper in reliance on the London publishers.

ATTEMPTS to wreck railway trains are becoming unpleasantly frequent in England. A mail or two ago brought us intelligence of the dynamite incident, and the papers received yesterday report that on the 21st October one of the Great Western Railway Company's servants at Ely, near Cardiff, noticed near the second crossing (chiefly used by market-gardeners and others passing between the common on one side and market-gardens on the other) a large stone lying close to the rail. It weighed over one hundredweight, and there were marks on the permanent-way showing clearly that the stone had been driven along for a considerable distance. The officials observed that the stone had been chipped, and that small pieces were lying about the line, indicating that a passing train had come in contact with it. The life-guard of an engine and also a sandpipe were lying near, which supported this view, and evidently that the train that had passed a short time before had narrowly escaped being thrown off the line. It is conjectured that the stone was intended to upset the express which left Neath at half-past four o'clock. This train does not stop at Ely, and it is possible that the high rate of speed at which the train was going saved it from being thrown off the road. Telegrams were despatched to Swindon and other stations on the Great Western Railway, requesting information as to the engine which had lost its life-guard, but no answer had been received at Cardiff in the evening. The railway authorities offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension of the offenders.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* observes that it would almost appear to be time, as Lord Morley suggested in the House of Lords, that the commands of the Madras and Bombay armies should be merged into one, when such jealousies exist between the two presidencies as the following, and when the Commander-in-Chief can find time to interest himself about such paltry details. "An officer some time since obtained leave for four months, which he spent working for a garrison course. After he had completed two months' work his leave was cancelled, and he was peremptorily recalled by the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency, because he heard that the officer was studying in the Bombay instead of in the Madras Presidency, in which his regiment was quartered. Now, this recall is strictly contrary to the Queen's regulations, which say that every opportunity is to be accorded to officers, with the consent of their commanding officers, to study for their profession."

THE *Whitehall Review's* correspondent at Aldershot describes the review before the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Garnet Wolseley as a mixture of the sublime and the ridiculous. To begin with, there was a march past of everybody, and very well they did it. Among the infantry the 96th went by very strong, very level, and with a steel-like spring as of well-ordered machinery. The 42nd were very good too, but the appearance of two of their field officers, mounted on a chesnut and a grey respectively, upset the gravity of most : very fine with very fine feathers, but their chargers were tiny foreign steeds *called* Arabs, but hailing, thinks Achates, from an Algerian cab. After the infantry had gone by three times in all, the trot past of the horsey branches of the division came off famously. The canter was truly beautiful to the spectators at the end of the line, for, having got clear of the Duke decently and in order, each regiment of Dragoon Guards arranged a very pretty regimental race, the troop on the proper right winning in each case. Then came a few evolutions for the infantry, which, alas! ended in a disaster, for the 2nd Brigade had not properly calculated their distance and swung their left into the carriages and spectators. Most of the horses having been taken out the traps could not be moved, and so our gallant troops were all over the place ; the C.O.'s looked uncomfortable, the General was furious, and the rank and file rather enjoyed it. Nor was this all. The discomfited infantry were sent home to dinner, and the cavalry put through a series of manœuvres so wonderful that at last, owing presumably, to a wrong word of command, one squadron of the 7th D.G.'s wheeled short round right into the next one. Then they all said —— and so the review ended.

MR. WILLIAM BLACK and Mr. Bret Harte, *Life* informs us, have been touring in the Western Islands, and in one of them one morning the consul-author wanted to be shaved. So he sent for the solitary barber that the village contained. When the stubble had been removed the author tended "a saxpence." "Hech, mon," cried the knight of the razor, "it's haef-a-croon." "What! for shaving?" The barber replied that was his regular charge for going to the hotel, and that he must ask it. "No," said Bret Harte, "it is true you must be the worst barber the world ever saw ; but there is no absolute necessity to demand half-a-crown."

THE House of Lords, notwithstanding the threats levelled at its existence, happily still survives ; but says the *St. James's Gazette*, to judge by an application made to the Camberwell Board of Guardians at their last meeting, it is in a rather debilitated state :—

A "strong, healthy-looking young man" appeared before the Board, and asked to be relieved, stating that he was in a destitute condition. On being questioned as to his usual occupation, he said that he was employed at the House of Lords, when that august body is sitting, as an "envoy." This announcement created some sensation among the guardians, who felt that they were in the presence of no ordinary applicant for relief, and that the destitute being before them was a remarkable specimen of fallen greatness. "Do the authorities of the House of Lords," asked one of the guardians, "know that people employed by them come here as paupers?" "I don't know," replied the applicant. "You had better," observed the guardian, with becoming solemnity, "be careful what you are about." This admonition gains increased force from the fact that it embodies precisely the advice which has of late been given to the House of Lords itself. This "envoy," however, "left the room grumbling ;" and he is probably not the only "envoy" who has recently had cause to grumble.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert at 9 p. m.
Bombay Volunteer Band at Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th instant :—Arrow (s), from Mandvie, Malabar, Liverpool. Yesterday :—Picardy (s), from Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Compta, to Calcutta ; Euphrates, Kurrachee.

BAND AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening at 5-45 :—

March	Love not	J. Schmuck.
Overture	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Selection	Martha	Flotow.
Waltz	Kate Kearney	C. Coote.
Polka	Bric-a-Brac	C. Coote.
Galop	Race	J. Schmuck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The barque Compta left the dock on Tuesday last.

THE TULSI LAKE.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a. m. of Sunday, the 7th instant, was 93 inches and 76 cents. The height of water in the lake was 44·55 feet.

ASSAULT.—Hajee Seedick Alisha was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for assaulting Futtoola Hussein, a sherbet shop-keeper, on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, on the day previous.

THEFT.—Janoo Hurree and Essoo Muccoondah were yesterday both convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a turban, valued at Rs. 5, belonging to Bhow Govinda. They were each sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a girl, aged about four years, named Amtoo, who died from the effects of a fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from a balcony on the first storey of a house situated in Goolam Mohideen Subhadar Street. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ACCIDENT.—Bhagoo Bheema, aged twenty-six years, employed at the Bombay Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills, Tardeo, on Tuesday last accidentally had his left arm cut off above the elbow by the machinery. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where further amputation of the arm was found necessary, and the operation was performed.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Dada Aba, residing at Ali Oomer Street, has reported to the police the theft of six small ornaments and a *hasli*, valued at Rs. 5, from the person of his daughter, aged five years, while playing about in that street on Tuesday last. A woman named Janki, residing in the same street, also reported on the same day to the police the theft of two gold ear-rings, valued at Rs. 2, from the person of her daughter. Enquiries are in progress.

GOA CURRENCY.—The *Ultramar*, in discussing the question of the new currency at Goa, deprecates the project of coining new money with the stamp of the Portuguese sovereign, saying that the new rupee will meet with discount in circulation in spite of its being a legal tender throughout British India, as the *barocha* rupee, and not unfrequently Madras and Calcutta notes, are cashed beyond their presidencies at a discount. It is suggested that, as the stamps for new coins have not yet arrived, it would be advisable to give up altogether the idea of a new currency, and extend the circulation of the British rupee at Goa during the time the convention of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty will last.

THE DANGER OF NATIVE WOMEN AND CHILDREN WEARING JEWELRY.—A correspondent writes to the *Poona Observer* :—Children should on no account be permitted to wear valuable jewelry about their persons when unaccompanied by their parents, or by someone who would protect them from rascals of the kind reported, who are equally ready to murder a helpless child for the sake of its ornaments. Recently there was a great noise of *chor, chor*, on the road, and simultaneously with the shout, in rushed a native at full speed, and making for the back of premises of a bungalow, leaped over a wall separating another house from the compound, passed on by Gowallah-warrah, and escaped. The fellow, it is said, met a woman wearing a pair of silver bracelets near to the Council Hall last Monday, which she very foolishly allowed to be removed on his promising to give her some gold in return, but, which on her finding it to be a lump of brass, she set up a hue and cry, whilst the rascal made himself scarce. Yesterday the woman discovered the same fellow walking on the Bund Road, and going up to a sweetmeat-seller seated by the roadside, told him how she was cheated by the rascal walking before them, and entreated the sweetmeat-seller to assist her in recovering her stolen bracelets. They had no sooner begun to approach the fellow than he took to his heels, and was pursued as above described.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th October, 1880, was 22,930 maunds, and in money Rs. 11,867. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1879 are as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 30th Oct., 1880.	Week ending 1st Nov., 1879.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON— Weight	Mds 2,587	Mds 450	Mds 2,137	..
Amount	Rs. 1,650	Rs. 92	Rs. 1,558	..
GRAIN— Weight	Mds 40,965	Mds 29,674	Mds 11,291	..
Amount	Rs. 13,390	Rs. 6,732	Rs. 6,658	..
JAGREE— Weight	Mds 2,832	Mds 12,115	..	Mds 9,283
Amount	Rs. 813	Rs. 4,275	..	Rs. 3,462
OPIUM— Weight	..	..	..	..
Amount	..	..	..	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight	Mds 7,008	Mds 5,130	Mds 1,878	..
Amount	Rs. 7,028	Rs. 5,028	Rs. 2,000	..
SALT— Weight	Mds 31,674	Mds 38,185	..	Md 6,511
Amount	Rs. 10,400	Rs. 10,644	..	Rs. 244
SEEDS— Weight	Mds 5,187	Mds 2,784	Mds. 2,403	..
Amount	Rs. 2,005	Rs. 876	Rs. 1,129	..
SUGAR— Weight	Mds 5,305	Mds 4,546	Mds 759	..
Amount	Rs. 3,019	Rs. 2,427	Rs. 592	..
GRASS— Weight	Mds 16,169	Mds 14,492	Mds 1,677	..
Amount	Rs. 1,530	Rs. 1,198	Rs. 332	..
STATE RY. MATERIALS— Weight	Mds 20,125	Mds 6,177	Mds 13,948	..
Amount	Rs. 7,905	Rs. 1,673	Rs. [illegible]	..
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds 74,327	Mds 69,60[illegible]	Mds 4,6[illegible]	..
Amount	Rs. 2,3608	Rs. [illegible]	..	Rs. 2,928
TOTAL— Weight	Mds 206,179	Mds [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount	Rs. 71,34[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE TRAFFIC [illegible] RAILWAY.—[illegible] on the G[illegible] October [illegible] Rs. [illegible] compared with 1879 as follows :—

Description.	Week ending 30th Oct., 1880.	Week ending 1st Nov., 1879.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON— Weight	Mds 11,[illegible]	Mds [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHEAT— Weight	Mds [illegible]	Mds [illegible]	[illegible]	Md.[illegible]
Amount	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]
OTHER FOOD-GRAIN— Weight	Mds 79,[illegible]	Mds [illegible]	..	Md. 14,782
Amount	Rs. 31,[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	..	Rs. 16,342
LINSEED— Weight	Mds 26,176	Mds [illegible]	Mds [illegible]	..
Amount	Rs. 14,[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 13,460	..
TEELSEED— Weight	Mds 7,738	Mds [illegible]	..	Md. 6,053
Amount	Rs. 4,652	Rs. [illegible]	..	Rs. 975
OTHER SEEDS— Weight	Mds 11,277	Mds 2,768	Mds 8,509	..
Amount	Rs. 6,562	Rs. 1,053	Rs. 5,509	..
SUGAR AND JAGREE— Weight	Mds 8,021	Mds 5,624	Mds 2,400	..
Amount	Rs. 5,279	Rs. 3,927	Rs. 1,352	..
SALT— Weight	Mds 22,635	Mds 50,926	..	Md. 28,291
Amount	Rs. 11,945	Rs. 28,302	..	Rs. 16,357
OPIUM— Weight	Mds 4,005	Mds 2,140	Mds 1,865	..
Amount	Rs. 9,861	Rs. 7,827	Rs. 2,034	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST— Weight	Mds 26,698	Mds 15,607	Mds 11,091	..
Amount	Rs. 38,610	Rs. 24,026	Rs. 14,584	..
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds 151,838	Mds 150,209	Mds 1,629	..
Amount	Rs. 1,11,615	Rs. 1,13,061	..	Rs. 1,446
TOTAL— Weight	Mds 427,508	Mds 432,459	..	Md. 4,951
Amount	Rs. 2,86,894	Rs. 2,92,261	..	Rs. 5,367

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Service will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the Barque Hope. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. precisely

DEPARTURE OF THE SERAPIS.

THE following is the list of officers booked for England by the Troopship Serapis, which will sail on the 13th instant :—

FROM BOMBAY TO ADEN, 62ND REGIMENT.

Col. W. J. Chads.	Lieut. F. H. Tonge.
Maj. J. L. Kelly.	2nd Lieut. H. G. Stacks.
Capt. and Mrs. R. N. Gream and child.	2nd Lieut. A. D. M. Purvis.
	2nd Lieut. G. O. G. Massey.
Capt. T. E. Verner.	Quarter-Master and Mrs. J. Moore.
Capt. W. B. Williams.	
Capt. and Mrs J. H. Bowhill and three children.	Surgn.-Maj. W. M. Skines, M. D.
Capt. J. F. Inglis.	Surgn. T. Boyd.
Lieut. and Adjt. F. C. Beatson	

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, DETAILS.

Capt. J. P. Freeth, R. A.	Maj. and Mrs. E. Feneran and child, 4th Foot.
Lieut. and Mrs. A. P. Penton, R. A.	Lieut. E. V. Hughes, R.H.A.
Capt. and Mrs. D. A. Ogden and child, 2-14th Regiment.	Lieut. H. M. Sandback, R.A.
	Capt. C. F. Lawson, 2-2nd Foot.
Capt. A. C. McKean, 6th Dragoons.	Capt. S. W. Tyndall, 68th Foot.
Lieut. St. G. Rathborne, 1-6th Foot.	Lieut. J. W. Newton, R. A.
Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Miller and three children, 70th Foot.	Lieut. C. Hoskyns, R. E.
	Capt. P. K. L. Beaves, R. A.
	Capt. W. T. G. Denny, R. A.
Capt. S. Phillips, 1-18th Foot.	Surgn.-Maj. E. G. McDowell, M. D.
Maj. G. Morton, 1-6th Foot.	Surg. J. Martin, M. D.
Lieut. H. Lamb, Staff Corps.	Capt. H. Sheil, R. H. A.
Dy. Surgn.-Genl. J. O'Nial, M.D.	Surgn. B. T. Giraud, M. D.
	Vety. Surgn. S. W. Slattery, V. D.
Surgn. Maj. and Mrs. R. Hyde and two children,	Lieut. C. D. C. Ethridge, 1-6th Foot.

FROM ADEN TO ENGLAND, 1-6TH FOOT.

Lieut. Col. J. N. Cothurst.	Lieut. T. G. Lumsden.
Maj. and Mrs. L. B. Hole.	Lieut. and Adjt. M. Q. Jones.
Maj. J. G. Cockburn.	Lieut. F. Clayton.
Capt. J. Fitzgerald.	Lieut. H. Mansel.
Capt. A. Collis.	2nd Lieut. H. Landon.
Capt. and Mrs. R. Meredith.	2nd Lieut. H. Twigg.
Capt. O. Beirne.	2nd Lieut. O. Chambers.
Lieut. E. Corse-Scott.	Qr.-Mr. G. G. Beedle.
Lieut. H. B. Harward.	

DETAILS.

Lieut. C. E. Jervies, 2-9th R. A.	Maj. T. B. Roberts, 9-8th R.A.
	Lieut. E. Nash, 9-8th R. A.

THE BHOWNAGAR MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office, 8, Church Lane, to receive the directors' report and audited balance-sheet, to elect directors, and appoint auditors. Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The notice convening the meeting being read, the following report of the directors was taken as read :—"The last report of the directors of the company was issued in the month of August, 1879, and the board now submit the audited accounts for the half-years ending 31st December, 1879, and 30th June, 1880, together with the following report on the working of the business up to the latter date. The balance of profit and loss account made up to 31st December, 1879, shows a total loss of Rs. 1,43,857-15, of which amount Rs. 84,637-3 was incurred in the year 1879, during which year Rs. 11,467-1-11 were lost by the failure of Messrs. Forbes and Co. and Rs. 9,051-2-7 written off to loss on old boilers sold. Since the 1st of January, 1880, the business has proved remunerative, and the accounts made up to 30th June last show a profit on the half-year's working amounting to Rs. 30,424-6-5, after paying Rs. 15,294-8-11 for interest on the mortgage and Rs. 9,901-2-6 commission to the managers. The fact that the business of the company is now being conducted at a profit is doubtless in a great measure due to the favourable harvest of the year 1879 ; and as the rainfall of the present season in Kathiawar and the districts in which the company's manufactures find markets has so far been favourable, there is every reason to believe that the business will now continue to be conducted at a profit. The directors have pleasure in testifying to the satisfactory manner in which the managers have performed their duties since the mill was handed over to them in October last. During last season 23,189 bales of cotton have been pressed at Bhownagar and 2,193 bales at Mhowa. The average price fetched by the sale of yarn No. 20s was 7 as. 2¼ p. per lb., No 11s 6 as. 5½ p., and the company's cloth is in good demand at paying prices throughout the districts. The railway which will place Bhownagar in direct communication with Rajpootana and Northern India is now finished, and traffic will commence in a month or two, when a new and wide field will be opened to the company's manufactures. Mr. Gordon having resigned his seat on the board Mr. Damodardas Tapidas has been elected in his place. The directors request the confirmation of the shareholders to the appointment of Messrs. Hurjeevundas Bhawanbhai and Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree as directors of the Company in place of Messrs. J. A. Forbes and Shariff Salaymahomed, resigned." After some discussion as to minor matters, the following resolutions were agreed to :—Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggeree, that the directors' report and audited balance sheet for the period ending 30th December, 1879, be adopted. Proposed by Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Jehangir Tarachund, that the appointment of Messrs. Hurjeevandas Bhowanbhoy, Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree, and Damodardas Tapidas, as directors of the company in place of Messrs. J. A. Forbes, Shariff Salaymahomed, and John Gordon, resigned, be and is hereby confirmed. Proposed by Mr. Framjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. Shariff Salaymahomed, that Mr. Charles H. B. Forbes and Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee Bhownuggree, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors. Proposed by Mr. Shariff Salaymahomed, and seconded by Mr. Shapurjee Jeevajee, that Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody and Robert Clark be re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each. Consequent upon the suggestions made by a shareholder in a letter addressed to the directors, the following additional resolution was proposed by Mr. Goverdhundas Nagurdas, and seconded by Mr. Meghjee Dossa, that the transfer fee should be one rupee on old shares and four annas on the preferential shares ; that the directors' fee be regulated by the board from time to time ; that at present Rs. 15 be charged for each meeting ; that the number of directors be increased from 5 to 6 ; and that Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee be elected an additional member of the board. The chairman suggested that the meeting be adjourned for a fortnight with a view to take the sense of all the shareholders upon the above proposition. This course was formally proposed and agreed to ; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th November, 1880.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·947
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·7
Dew Point	71·3
Relative humidity of Air	·698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·1
General Direction of Wind*	NE, NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	249

*From midnight to midnight.

CHARGE OF CHEATING THE BOMBAY TRADESMEN.

WILLIAM MURRAY surrendered yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Magistrate, to his bail on the above charge.

Mr. Hore appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. Payne for Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. and others.

Mr. Brandon, examined by Mr. Payne, stated.—I was assistant to C. Marcks and Co., jewellers in Bombay. At present I am a traveller in jewellery, and live at Deolalee. The accused came several times to the shop of C. Marcks and Co. in September and October. In September I was managing Messrs. C. Marcks and Co.'s shop in Poona. I gave the accused a diamond ring in October. When I came from Poona I found the accused had opened an account with our shop. I came from Poona on 17th September. I found on looking at our approval book that the accused had the diamond ring, previously, and had returned it. The accused said to me he thought he had a customer for the ring and would I give it to him on approval? I gave it to him. The price of the ring was, I think, Rs. 950. It was booked to him nett, I think, at Rs. 750. I am not sure if I got any receipt for it. This was about four days after I returned from Poona. The accused came to the shop frequently after this. He complained of his watch not going well, and came to regulate it. He did not get the ring back again. The diamond ring was given to accused after receipt of this letter—I believe immediately after receipt of this letter. I received instructions from Mr. Marcks to deliver to accused a horse-shoe diamond pin. It was delivered to him in the shop. I do not recollect the accused saying anything to me about the pin. I believe the set of Trichinopoly jewellery was delivered to accused about the morning of 10th October. Mr. Marcks took the order for that jewellery.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore.—I stated in the information that the ferrule and the gold pin had been delivered to accused from our books. Mr. Marcks does not give credit to every stranger who comes in his shop. Mr. Marcks gave credit to Mr. Murray because he represented himself as being the agent for a large firm at home, and Mr. Marcks gave accused an order for glass. Mr. Marcks did give accused credit. I saw an account opened in the books when I came from Poona, and I therefore gave him what he wanted. I supplied him what he had previously ordered from Mr. Marcks. Mr. Marcks is a German, but not a Jew. I can swear he is not a Jew. I have seen Mr. Marcks eat pork. This is the ring I gave the accused.

Bomanjee Pallonjee Nicholson, re-examined by Mr. Payne, stated.—The accused's office was just opposite the Bank of Bombay. I used to see a board just on the staircase leading to the office. This was the board. The accused changed his office to one belonging to the Bank of Bombay, and opposite the Custom House. I went to that office often. (Mr. Hore objected to the evidence.) I saw this board in that office. It was on the wall as you went into the office. I spoke of a notice being nailed to the wall. I saw the notice on the wall about the 14th or 15th October.

Pestonjee Dorabjee, re-examined by Mr. Payne, stated.—I stated I saw a notice in the office. This is the notice. The Guzerati writing at the bottom is mine. I wrote it at the direction of the accused. I think the notice was put up about the beginning of October.

By the Court.—I had not seen any similar notice put up previously.

Vullub Keeka, examined by Mr. Payne, stated.—I am employed by Messrs. C. Marcks & Co. as a peon. I delivered to the accused a packet containing jewellery. I did not see the contents. I delivered it to the accused, and obtained this receipt from him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore.—I delivered it to the accused outside the office. He came down stairs and was going to his gharry. It was about four or half-past four in the afternoon. I do not exactly remember the time. I delivered no bill for the jewellery.

Chas. de Courcy Baylittle, examined by Mr. Payne, stated.—I am an assistant in the P. and O. Company's office, Bombay. I live in Church-gate Street. It is my duty to book passages. I have seen the accused. I recollect his coming to my office on the morning of the 9th October. It was about 12 o'clock. He asked for a second-class passage for Mr. W. Fraser for Southampton. The accused said the passage was not for himself. I booked Mr. William Fraser's passage. I gave the accused the ticket. He paid for it at the time.

Jankidas Shivlal, examined by Mr. Payne, stated.—I am a jeweller, and lived in Marwarree Bazzar. I know the accused. (Mr. Hore objected to all this evidence as inadmissable. His Worship overruled the objection.) The accused purchased jewellery from me on 21st September last to the value of Rs. 564-8. He paid me a cheque for Rs. 150 at the time. Accused said he would pay half of the balance on 20th of the next month, and the remainder on 20th of the following month. On 20th of October I did not get the cash, as the accused had left Bombay. When the accused returned to Bombay, my property was returned to me, and I gave back the accused the Rs. 150. That was on the first day he was brought to this Court. My property was returned to me by Jan Mahomed.

Faiz Ayoub Khan Abdool Rahaman, examined by Mr. Payne, stated.—I am a portrait painter on ivory, and live opposite to Pydownie. I know the accused. He purchased from me six pictures—views of Delhi—of the value of Rs. 135. I do not remember the day, but I believe it was on 2nd or 3rd of last month. He did not pay me for these pictures at the time. He said he would pay me on 20th of the said month, and told me to come for payment then at his office. Before then I came to know accused had left Bombay. I have not been paid. I received my pictures back on the third day after the accused was placed before this Court. I got my things at the shop of Jan Mahomed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore.—This is my signature. After I signed the receipt the contents were explained to me. The accused said to me that he had worded the receipt "that the pictures sold him had been returned to me." So long as I get my property I do not care about the receipt. The accused interpreted the receipt to me. The receipt reads "received back pictures given on commission sale."

Re-examined by Mr. Payne.—I sold the goods to the accused. I have nothing to do with the receipt so long as I have my goods.

To the Court.—When I sold the goods I obtained a receipt from the accused. I showed that receipt to the Magistrate here on 20th, 22nd, or 23rd of last month. When I obtained my goods, the accused took the receipt from me and tore it up. (Mr. Hore objected to all this evidence as being inadmissible.)

Crishna Narayen, examined by Mr. Payne, stated. —I sell Poona figures. I know the accused. He purchased five dozen Poona figures of me to the value of Rs. 30. He purchased them three days previous to the last Dussera day, that is to say, Saturday, 9th October. He did not pay for them. He said he would pay me on the following Monday. This was about nine or half-past nine in the morning. I went to the office of the accused, but finding nobody there, I returned. I went to the office again the next day, but I heard accused was not in Bombay. I have not been paid. I have got my things back about 14 days ago. I got them back from a shop-keeper in the Fort. Previously I saw the accused down below. He agreed to return my things.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore.—I saw the accused on the day he left Bombay with all his boxes. He told me his clerk would pay me on the following Monday.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne.—The accused did not tell me where he was going. I was standing below near the office. I knew he was going out of Bombay. I did not know where he was going.

Thackerdas Dillaram, examined by Mr. Payne, stated.—I am a hawker of shawls and jewellery and silver. I know the accused. I have sold the accused China silk, jewellery, and handkerchiefs. This was about two months ago. The total value was Rs. 160. When the property was purchased I was paid Rs. 27; After that I was paid Rs. 35. I did not receive any money after that. He promised to pay the balance on 1st October. This was when he paid the Rs. 35. When the property was purchased he gave me a receipt in which he promised to pay the whole on the 1st of last month. When he paid me the Rs. 35 he promised to pay me the balance on the 20th. Before then I did not go. I heard accused had left for England. I did not receive my balance, but I received my things back on the evening of the first day when the case came on in this Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore.—This is the receipt accused gave me. I have got all my goods back. I have received Rs. 27 and Rs. 35 from accused. The accused owes me nothing now.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

After tiffin the Court formally charged the prisoner with cheating, dishonest appropriation of property, and criminal breach of trust.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Hore addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner. He contended this was not a criminal but a civil case. The prisoner's transactions with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. were commercial ones, and he had received credit from them.

His Worship.—It is the intention has to be looked at.

Mr. Hore.—Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. indented through the prisoner. The Trichinopoly jewellery was given to him on commission sale. If he had the ring he might possibly sell it now. The evidence of Mr. Marcks about the price of the ring, he (Mr. Hore) did not consider satisfactory, and he complained that this part of Mr. Marck's examination had been neglected to be reported by the press. He (Mr. Hore) had no doubt but Mr. Marcks had acted in collusion with the reporters to obtain its non-appearance in the daily papers. The whole charge was an infamous lie. He would himself give evidence that accused had every prospect of a thriving business, and that by a contract which two native brokers had instructed him to draw up accused would have always had Rs. 50,000 at his disposal. Accused told him, Mr. Hore, two days before his departure of his intention to leave Bombay. There was no proof of criminal breach of trust. Accused had paid all his debts. His conduct had not been that of a scoundrel. If he had returned of his own accord, he would have paid everybody. There was no proof of any intention of cheating. He had always Rs. 1,000 to his credit at the bank.

His Worship.—If you examine his banking account, you will find that that is not so. It is not a good account.

Mr. Hore.—Natives would not have given him credit unless they were sure of getting their money.

Govind Gunput, examined by Mr. Hore, stated.—I was a servant of Mr. Murray. A letter and a packet that I was told contained a ring were given to me for Mr. Marcks by the accused. I saw a ring put in that parcel. I think I should know the ring again if I saw it. The ring had a stone like this, but not a setting like this. The cover of the letter was like this. I can't swear this is the cover. I did not deliver the letter and the ring, as they were given to me after half-past six. I took them to Mr. Marcks's shop, but the shop was closed. I took them back to the accused, and gave them to the accused. I saw the accused put the ring in a tin box.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—Again to-day I was taken into accused's service. I was at my house during the absence of the accused. Pestonjee paid me after the accused left Bombay on the following day to his leaving. I have not seen the letter since I saw it on the table. I was doing peon's duties. I went home after giving accused back the letter and the ring. I used to go with letters to Mr. Marck's shop. I took several letters. I took no parcels previous to that occasion. My pay was Rs. 8 per month. I served as a peon in the G. I. P. Railway office before.

Re-examined by Mr. Hore.—I do not remember the date on which this notice was put up.

Mr. Marcks, examined by Mr. Hore, stated.—I do not possess a letter, dated Aden, 15th October last, from the accused. I did receive, I believe, two letters from the accused from Aden.

Mr. Fernandes, examined by Mr. Hore, stated.—I have seen this ring before. Accused wore the ring on his finger when he came to my shop several times. The accused said it was for sale. He did offer it to me for sale. He did not ask me to get a purchaser for it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—I became bail for the accused. The ring was offered for sale in the latter part of September and October. The accused said the ring belonged to him. He did not tell me how he came by it.

Pestonjee Dorabjee, examined by Mr. Hore, stated. —I often saw this ring (exhibit E) on his finger. Once he asked me to interpret to a native broker that the ring was for sale. I received a letter on Saturday last at about a quarter to two.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—I received this letter last Saturday. It was gummed. A peon delivered the letter to me. I have forwarded no letters to the address of Rosenberg, London. I received the other letter also on the Saturday.

Mr. Hore, examined by the prisoner, stated.—My name is Fraser Salter Hore. I am a member of the firm of Hore, Conroy, and Brown. I know the accused. I have seen him at my office several times. I met him outside about drawing up a broker's agreement with two brokers. They were clients. They first of all instructed my firm to draw up an agreement. Mr. Brown had the matter in hand first of all. This is the agreement. The reason the agreement was not executed was because I said I would not do it under Rs. 100, and the matter remained dormant for some days. The accused came to me, and said his plans were all altered in consequence of these letters he had just received, and in consequence of which he was not going to Calcutta. This took place at the Apollo Bunder late in the evening. The words he said were to this effect : "Please draw up that agreement as sharp as possible, because I have got bad news, and must go home at once." He said he did not care what he paid for it, and he also told me to draw up a power of attorney to leave with his clerk to manage his business during his absence. This conversation must have taken place the day before he left. These are the two letters he showed to me. (The letters are to the effect that prisoner's wife had proved unfaithful, and requested the prisoner's immediate return.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—This conversation took place at the Bunder late in the evening. The letters were in the accused's hands; they remained in his hands. They were open when he showed them to me. I believe he read them. This was in the refreshment-room, about half-past six or seven ; he called me on one side. He read in German. I said I did not understand it, and he explained it to me in English. He told me he was going away directly. I did not see him afterwards. He did not come to my office afterwards to see if it was finished. He told me to send it over to his clerk. He told me he had just received bad news, and he must go home at once. I did not see the envelopes of the letters. The accused brought the two letters one or two days ago. As far as I know accused did not come to my office about the agreement.

Mr. Marcks, examined by Mr. Hore, stated.—These are the two letters I received about 15th October. They are in the handwriting of the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—The letters came both together. Perhaps they came by the same steamer as accused. My recollection is not very clear.

The case was adjourned till Saturday at 1 p.m.

BENGAL.

BOATING.—It may be fresh in the memory of our readers that last season, owing to the absence of entries, the Annual Regatta of the Calcutta Rowing Club fell through. This year we are glad to be able to announce that there is no likelihood of a similar occurrence, for we hear that a new club, called the Alipur Boat Club, has been started by a few well-known oars, for the purpose of at least creating some little excitement in the aquatic world, if not of making a race for the Hughli Challenge Cup, which, we understand, has never yet been wrested from its present holders.—*Englishman.*

THE DOVETON COLLEGE.—A special meeting of the committee of the Doveton College came off last week, at which the Rev. Mr. Coles was present, and, after a friendly conference, a final arrangement was concluded, in pursuance of which that gentleman will shortly assume the office of Principal of the Institution. A Cambridge graduate is also soon expecting to take the place of Mathematical Professor, so that the Doveton will commence the ensuing session with a strong educational staff.

MADRAS.

A LIBERAL SALARY.—It is superfluous to ask, as does Mr. Grant Allen, "Why keep India?" when such a magnificent prospect of amassing a fortune is held out to European ladies as that unfolded in an advertisement which appears this morning in one of our local contemporaries :—"Wanted.—An Englishwoman, as housekeeper and needlewoman. Salary Rs. 20. Testimonials should be sent to Mr. J. D. Sandford, Bangalore."—*Madras Mail.*

RETURN OF THE 67TH REGIMENT FROM AFGHANISTAN.

As stated in a previous issue the return of the gallant 67th was looked forward to by their friends at this station with much eagerness. The Left Wing, comprising 317 of all ranks, arrived by special troop-train this morning (Saturday), under the command of Major Baker. From 4 A. M. the friends of the 67th began to arrive at the station, "to be in time," as they said, to give the men a welcome, and by 5-30 the platform and precincts of the station were literally crammed with all classes. The bell was the signal for a general stir and craning of necks to get a glimpse at the incoming train, and as the engine steamed into the station alongside the platform, a salute from fog signals placed by Mr. Bird, the Station Master, greeted the regiment's arrival; cheers were thundered forth from those present and echoed back by the men, and as soon as the train came to a halt there was a general rush and search for friends, hearty welcomes given, and a general demonstration of joy and happiness. A very large number of officers from the Corps in garrison, and ladies, was present at the station. After a short interval the companies, which, by the way, were the D.F.G. and H., formed up outside, and getting the word "fours right" marched to barracks, headed by the bands of the 14th K. H., 4th N. I., and 37th Grenadiers, which at once struck up a merry quick-step. The route taken was down Broadway past the Market, up by the Bowring Hospital to North Parade road and into barracks—crowds of natives lined the route to see the old regiment come back. At the barracks the men of the detachment of the 2-13th received the 67th with some hearty cheers, while it was a pleasing sight to see the wives and children of the men—with joy and animation depicted on their faces—clapping their hands and otherwise giving vent to their feelings on the glad occasion of "dada's" return. Being formed up in close column, the General, accompanied by his Staff, and Colonel Knowles, Commanding H. M.'s 67th Regiment, who arrived here in advance of the Corps, inspected the new arrivals, and being satisfied, from a military point of view, addressed a few words to the men. General Payn said he would not keep them long ; he was glad to congratulate the 67th Regiment on its return to Bangalore, and to congratulate himself on having such a distinguished Corps under his command. The 67th, he said, had added fresh laurels, by deeds of gallantry and valour in the late campaign to the honours already enjoyed by the Corps : they did their work well, and all their friends in Bangalore took great pride in reading of the services rendered by the 67th in Afghanistan. The Companies were then dismissed to barracks. The men looked, on the whole, well, and bore themselves right gallantly. Some of the rank and file showed signs of wear, and considering the amount of hard work and marching the regiment has undergone, since the 11th August, when it set out on its return journey from Afghanistan, this is not to be wondered at. General Payn enquired after the sick, and ascertained that the Regiment had suffered severely from dysentery and fever. Some of the bad cases being left behind at Peshawur, Meean Meer, &c. Thirty convalescents arrived with the Left Wing yesterday, with these exceptions the health of the men was reported good.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE 13TH. HUSSARS.—The Officer Commanding the Lucknow Division has issued the following order on the occasion of the departure from that station of the 13th Hussars proceeding to Kandahar :—"The Lieutenant-General cannot allow the 13th Hussars to leave the Oudh Division without placing on record the high opinion he holds of their general efficiency and fitness for any service they may be called upon to undertake. "He feels sure that, whatever may fall to their lot in Afghanistan, whether to be employed in monotonous duties of camp life in an uncivilized country, or to engage in the more stirring and arduous work of active service, they will still maintain their reputation for discipline, efficiency, and good conduct. "During its stay of nearly seven years at Lucknow the regiment has earned for itself a character for soldier like qualities and uniform good conduct, which reflects the greatest credit on all ranks. "The Lieutenant-General now bids farewell to Sir Baker Russell, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 13th Hussars, and begs to assure them of his sincere regret at their departure from his command, and that they take with them his best wishes for their future welfare."—*Indian Herald.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSAL.

MR. FREDERICK YOUNG, a justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex, residing at Queensbury-place, South Kensington, has perhaps unwittingly been the cause of conferring on the commercial world an inestimable benefit. Four years ago, Mr. Frederick Young, while crossing from Folkestone to Boulogne, had in separate places about his person ten circular notes of £10, and the letter of indication, without which they would have been useless. This was during the passage. On landing in France the letter was safe, but the circular notes had disappeared, so far, at least, as Mr. Young was concerned. Six months afterwards they were presented in a transformed condition to Mr. Young's bankers for payment, but these gentlemen declined to give the money, and their refusal led to a drama which terminated only yesterday at the Central Criminal Court, when one Watson, a jeweller, was convicted of forgery. One of the most curious incidents in the drama was the reading by one of the characters, namely, the counsel for the defence, of a letter from a man, formerly a confederate of Watson's, but now a convict undergoing ten years' penal servitude for complicity in the offence. The writer, an ingenious American, admittedly an artist in crime, suggested to the Governor of Newgate a plan by which the operations of professional forgers might be entirely stopped. The Governor, who, according to the writer, is the only man he had met since coming to this country with a mind capable of grasping "an idea of some magnitude," was to make all the arrangements, and the writer would guarantee that for £5,000 a year forgers should be prevented from plying their vocations in London ; for another £5,000 a year from doing so in England ; and for a third £5,000 a year from swindling any bank or banking-house in Great Britain. Here was an idea. For a beggarly £15,000 a year in the shape of preventive service money, the commercial world was, by favour of a poor convict, to be freed from all fear of what forgers, counterfeiters, engravers, and chemists can do against its sacred interest. Till the present moment the magnanimous offer has not been accepted. The profession of forging is, we are assured, confined to persons that may be counted on one's fingers, and, once the £15,000 is guaranteed, the ingenious projector of the scheme would be "a lightning conductor" as it were. He would not have the men arrested ; he would only warn them. The cool assurance of the writer, who probably believes in his plan, has seldom been paralleled under the circumstances, but there is, we suspect, little chance of its being adopted at present.—*Globe*, Oct. 22.

THE *EDINBURGH REVIEW* ON THE KANDAHAR CAMPAIGN.

AN article appears in the October number of the *Edinburgh Review* on the "papers relating to the advance of Ayoub Khan on Kandahar," in which the whole campaign, from the first intimation of Ayoub's march, and the advance of the Wali's army from Kandahar, followed by General Burrows' Brigade, down to the battle of Mazra, is reviewed. We make the following extracts :—

GENERAL BURROWS.

"General Burrows, an excellent office-man, who had spent the best years of his life on the staff, was, though brave as a lion, incapable of appreciating the *rôle* which he had to play. Clearly what was suggested to him by circumstances was, as Ayoub was obliged to assume the offensive, to take up a strong position on the enemy's line of advance, strengthen that position artificially, and await the enemy's attack. By so doing he would have combined the tactical defensive with the strategical offensive. As Ayoub sought to debouch on to the plain through the opening above mentioned, some of our horse artillery guns, escorted by cavalry, should have pounded the head of his column, retiring, however, before being committed to a serious action. When the Afghans had exhausted themselves in fruitless attempts to carry our strong position, then, and not till then, should General Burrows have assumed the offensive. In fact, what he should have aimed at was the defensive offensive. Clearly, too, he should have occupied with a strong detachment the summit of the easterly ridge above mentioned. He seems, however, to have had no definite plan save that of fighting the enemy whenever he got the opportunity. His reconnaissances must have been far from complete, and his spies have served him badly ; above all, he does not appear to have carefully watched the opening leading to Maiwand. In fact we gather that he expected the enemy to advance towards his left along the main road from Girishk to Kandahar, while, on the contrary, Ayoub was screened by the northern spurs, stealing up so as to fall on General Burrows's right and outflank it."

LIEUTENANT MACLAINE.

"After proceeding about eight miles General Burrows sighted the enemy, then some four miles distant. He determined to halt and give battle. He drew up his small force as follows :—The baggage he placed in a village, assigning for a guard a company from each infantry regiment. The infantry were deployed on higher ground in front ; Jacob's Rifles, under Colonel Mainwaring, being on the left, the 66th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith, in the centre, and the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, under Colonel Anderson, on the right. The guns were in the centre, and the cavalry, under General Nuttall, on the left. To cover this movement Lieutenant Maclaine, with two horse artillery guns and a troop of the Sind Horse, was sent to the front. We should have imagined that it would have been more in conformity with the rules of war to send forward the whole of the cavalry brigade with at least four of the cavalry guns, to feel the enemy, make him display his force, and discover his dispositions, with orders, however, not to engage in close action. Lieutenant Maclaine's detachment could only be considered a reconnoitring party, and should have received distinct directions not to compromise itself.

"What orders were given to that unfortunate officer, so basely murdered six weeks later, we shall probably never exactly know. According to General Nuttall, Lieutenant Maclaine came into action without authority and sooner than was intended. Indeed, by implication, he lays part of the responsibility for the defeat on that officer's impetuosity, for he says it compelled him to open fire at once with the remaining guns. How the issue of the day was affected by this circumstance we fail to see. We should have thought that it was desirable to commence firing on the enemy's masses as soon as possible, in order to derive advantage from the superior range and accuracy of our artillery. At all events, if Lieutenant Maclaine violated or exceeded his orders, why does not General Nuttall say what those orders were? There is, however, throughout all the despatches relating to the battle of Maiwand a great want of clearness, and their meagreness renders it difficult to follow the course of events. General Burrows says that he estimates the strength of the enemy at 25,000 men, with thirty guns. We suspect that this estimate is incorrect, and that even including the villagers, who joined Ayoub for the occasion, the Herat army did not exceed 12,000 or 13,000 men."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MAIWAND DEFEAT.

"In reviewing the affair we cannot but feel that the blame is not altogether due to General Burrows. He was despatched with only some 2,600 men and twelve guns to hold in check an army of about 12,000 men with 30 guns. He had no support nearer than forty-three miles, and defeat meant destruction. Who was responsible for this rash enterprise? Extracts from Sir Frederick Haine's telegrams show that he at all events was anxious, and inculcated caution.

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"It would seem that General Primrose, whatever his instructions, should have taken on himself the responsibility of refusing to allow General Burrows to remain with so small a force at such a distance from Kandahar as soon as the mutiny of the Wali's troops had taken place. He ought either to have recalled or strengthened the brigade. He had some 3,000 men at Kandahar towards the end of July, and 1,000 men thrown into the citadel would have sufficed to keep the population of the city quiet as long as we maintained a bold attitude towards the Helmund. Neither General Primrose nor the Government of India seem, however, as we have before observed, to have appreciated the position, or to have been capable of taking a decided line. Want of forethought and false economy had so denuded General Phayre of transport that he could not push up any large force to Kandahar. He should, however, have been directed by the Government to send on reinforcements by a regiment at a time, without delaying a moment, after it became certain that Ayoub was approaching the Helmund in force. No orders from Simla, however, were given for such vigorous action. General Phayre, indeed, was not to send up reinforcements till the necessity arose, and as a matter of fact the garrison of Kandahar was only strengthened by two regiments of native infantry, which did not arrive till the end of July. On the 1st of that month it was known that Ayoub had commenced his march, and on the 16th that the Wali's troops had mutinied. Now Quetta is only 148 miles from Kandahar, and a single infantry regiment could have accomplished the distance, in case of urgency, in ten days, and cavalry could have done so in six days. On the line of communications between Kandahar and Quetta there were 2,108 men with six guns. These could have been pushed on at once to Kandahar, being replaced from the rear, thus minimising the amount of transport needed. Both the Government and General Primrose, however, seemed, as we have said, to have failed to appreciate the position.

"General Burrows was, we think, wise to fall back to Khushk-i-Nakhud when the Wali's troops mutinied, for the line of the Helmund was defensible. It would have been wiser, perhaps, had he, when he found that Ayoub had crossed the river, fallen back some twenty miles further, but his instructions would hardly have allowed him to take that step ; at all events, the responsibility for its not having been taken rests rather with General Primrose than General Burrows. Having resolved, however, to assume a defensive attitude, General Burrows should have adhered to it. The original position at Khushk-i-Nakhud was capable, by judicious arrangements and the use of fortifications, of being made very strong. The spade was, however, but slightly used, and important points were left unoccupied. Indeed, it is evident that General Burrows had no fixed plan. His information seems to have been bad, and his vigilance and power of insight into the enemy's designs poor, for strategically he was, on the morning of July 27, surprised. To the north of General Burrows's camp was a range, under cover of which Ayoub brought up his army unseen and unsuspected. Why were not the reverse and crest of that ridge searched? Coming to the tactical errors, why did General Burrows, quitting a position which, even without entrenchments, was a reasonably good one, advance down a funnelshaped valley, leaving the ridges bounding it neither occupied nor searched? Why did he advance on to ground where undulations afforded the enemy cover from his fire? By so doing he deprived his numerically weak artillery of the advantages of their superior range and accuracy. By distributing his guns he also erred. If concentrated, their effect would have been much more decisive, and the front was so short that they could from one flank have reached any part of it. The cavalry does not seem to have been judiciously used previous to the action. There was, save the cavalry, no reserve. The parallel order of battle is clearly the very worst which can be adopted when an inferior is engaged with a superior force, for it enables the latter to outflank the former. It cannot be denied, we fear, even by his best friends, that General Burrows committed a whole series of tactical errors of a grave nature. On the other hand, he never lost his head for a moment, and in the moment of the greatest danger and confusion exerted himself with the utmost gallantry and energy to restore order. Indeed, that any of his force escaped at all is probably due to his calm courage. He showed that if, owing to a long career of desk work, he was an unskilful general, he was, at all events, a fighting officer of whom the British army may be proud."

BEHAVIOUR OF OUR TROOPS AT MAIWAND.

"The behaviour of all the troops engaged, save two companies of Sepoys, seem to have been good up to 2 p. m. The native infantry regiments fought with great resolution till literally swept for their legs by the rush of overwhelming numbers of Ghazis and horsemen. Then they became panic-striken ; and even those who entered the enclosure were, notwithstanding the steadying example of the 66th, clearly demoralised. The native cavalry undoubtedly behaved badly. The comparatively small number of casualties among them may be explained by the fact that, being mounted, they did not drop from exhaustion during the retreat. The 66th and the E Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery nobly sustained the reputation of the British army. The gunners, when the enemy closed on them, fought with their rammers and handspikes, and the detachment of the 66th with the smooth-bore battery showed equal courage."

THE AFGHAN GENERALSHIP.

"Ayoub was reported to have won his victory so dearly that he hesitated to advance from Khushk-i-Nakhud. The rumour, however, appears to have been incorrect. His army had indeed suffered heavily, and some days were required to get it in hand after the dispersal caused by the pursuit. There was, however, no want of either resolution or skill on the part of Ayoub's advisers. Ayoub himself is not supposed to be a man of much ability or force of character. He must have had, therefore, some excellent military counsellors with him, for never has an army been handled with more skill than has Ayoub's during its brief and ultimately disastrous campaign. His advance to the Helmund was conducted methodically and in accordance with all the rules of war, the cavalry being freely employed to screen his movements. He crossed the river, not where he was expected to pass, but higher up, and again carefully screening his movements with cavalry, who displayed the highest aptitude for their work, he, under cover of a range of hills, brought his army within easy striking distance of General Burrows's, and delivered his blow at once. His guns were well served and posted ; every advantage was taken of the ground. All three arms were well handled and kept under control, feigned retreats being steadily conducted, and attacks pushed home. The pursuit, too, was fiercely carried on for thirty miles ; indeed, the generalship of Ayoub, and the conduct of his troops, merit the highest praises. The conviction of the natives and of our own officers is that operations were directed, and the guns worked, by Europeans. There is, however, no evidence to prove that such was the case."

THE SORTIE.

"Deh-i-Kwajeh is a village situated on the east side of the city, and close to the Kabul road. The main portion of the village is from 400 to 500 yards

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

from the walls, but there is a chain of houses which run quite up to the ditch of the enceinte. Either to re-establish the *morale* of the garrison, or in order to check the growing boldness of the besiegers, or, as it has been asserted, because it was desirable to drive the Afghans from a position where they might, on General Roberts's approach, have impeded the communications of the garrison with him, it was decided to drive the enemy from Deh-i-Kwajeh. This village, like most of the villages round Kandahar, consists of strongly-built houses, very capable of defence. The Afghans, as indeed most Orientals, are a formidable foe when behind walls. General Primrose ought therefore to have reflected well first whether the inevitable loss which such an enterprise would entail on a garrison already none too strong, and which, after General Burrows's disaster, could not well endure the discouragement of failure, was worth undertaking, and whether there were no other means of driving the enemy out of the village than by a direct attack. An easy and cheap success would no doubt have inspirited the garrison and proportionately discouraged the enemy. It was not likely, however, that an attack by *vive force* would result in a cheap and easy success. The occupation of the village by the enemy caused little injury to the garrison, and it was most improbable that it would continue to be held on the approach of General Roberts, for it would then be between two fires. Any annoyance from the Afghans in the village might have been kept down by the fire of a few picked marksmen on the city walls and an occasional shell from our artillery. If, however, it was considered essential that the enemy should be driven away, a more scientific and safer mode of proceeding might have been adopted. General Primrose had engineer officers with him, and they would have told him, had they been consulted, that by working from house to house during the night, using the flying sap when necessary, an approach up to the main group of houses could have been accomplished with a minimum of risk. Then, under cover of a cannonade from the town, powder-bags might have been used at dawn to effect an entrance to the village. In short, to dislodge the enemy from Deh-i-Kwajeh was the task of engineers. General Primrose, however, thought essentially differently. He resolved to attack with cavalry and infantry; did so, and failed with the loss of over a fifth of the troops employed. . . . . Among the killed was the able and gallant Brigadier-General Brooke, who fell in the attempt to carry off Captain Cruickshank, R.E., who had been mortally wounded. How hardly pressed our men were may be gathered from the fact that they could not carry off the bodies of their slain comrades.

"This sortie was claimed as a success by General Primrose and Colonel St. John, who, though only the Political Agent, seems to have played the leading part during the siege; at least so it would seem from his constant telegrams to the Viceroy. We can hardly regard the sortie as being as successful as it was officially represented to have been. We endeavoured to drive the enemy from the village, with the intention, no boubt, of occupying it ourselves. We *did*, in fact, drive *some* of the enemy *through* the village, but almost immediately we were driven back ourselves with a heavy loss. It is true that subsequently the Afghans evacuated Deh-i-Kwajeh, probably fearing a better organised and more successful attack, which it does not appear that we had any intention of making. We come back, however, to this, that we could have accomplished the object—which was of doubtful value—if we had employed science instead of brute force, with comparatively trifling loss."

THE DELAY IN GENERAL PHAYRE'S ADVANCE.

"As early as June 27 the Viceroy had contemplated the probability of its being necessary to push up from General Phayre's reserve division to Kandahar, and no doubt warned General Phayre to make preparations for such a movement. On June 30 the Viceroy gave distinct instructions to General Phayre to strengthen General Primrose. On July 13 took place the mutiny of the Wali's troops, an event which had been by no means unexpected. On the 22nd of the same month General Burrows learned that Ayoub Khan had crossed the Helmund. Consequently the Government of India, which was within twenty-four hours' communication of General Burrows, had been fully warned, and had ample time for preparation. The warning was not heeded. A month after it had been admitted that it might be necessary to send reinforcements from the reserve division of General Phayre to Kandahar, that general was still without more transport than had enabled him to move more than two native regiments; and when in the forenoon of July 28 General Phayre received from Kandahar intelligence of the disaster of the previous day, coupled with an earnest request from General Primsose to march to his assistance, he was unable to stir. He had the men, but not the means of transport, and was unable to commence his advance in earnest till after the lapse of another month.

"It is very clear on whom the responsibility for this delay—which might have been fatal—rests. Clearly the Government of India was well aware that General Phayre's division was not in a position, and would not for a long time be in a position, to fulfil its functions of a reserve to General Primrose; for though Quetta was only 148 miles distant from Kandahar, while the latter city was 316 miles distant from Kabul, it was resolved that from Kabul, not from Quetta, should come the force which was to relieve General Primrose. The road from Kabul to Kandahar passed through a hostile country in which not only opposition, but also scarcity of supplies, was to be anticipated. A single route was available, and an army marching from Kabul would be in this position—that it would quit a base which was being simultaneously evacuated and moving on a beleaguered fortress. It would therefore be completely in the air. Such an operation was in complete violation of all the principles of strategy, and nothing but not merely success, but rapid success without a single check, could justify it. There are occasions on which the ordinary principles of strategy may be, nay, ought to be, violated, but this ought not to have been one of those occasions. Had ordinary foresight and prudence been displayed, General Phayre would have been in a position to march to the relief of General Primrose and to reach Kandahar by August 15. As a matter of fact General Phayre's division was not a mobile force, and the negligence of the Government had to be repaired by exposing a force moving from Kabul to the greatest danger. Often a commander has cast loose one base for a few days in order to connect himself with another. Such was not, however, the case with General Roberts's force. He quitted his hold of Kabul without the prospect of connecting himself with another base save by driving off the enemy at Kandahar, at least three weeks distant. One or two severe actions on the road would have encumbered his columns with wounded, and have involved a delay which might have proved fatal. Scarcity of supplies would have produced the same effect; and it must be remembered that any reverse meant absolute destruction, for retreat would have been practically impossible. A more audacious march was therefore never undertaken. That it was completely, nay, brilliantly, successful, reflects great credit on General Roberts, but does not absolve the Government from the responsibility which it incurred by having rendered the step necessary."

GENERAL ROBERTS'S TACTICS AT MAZRA.

"Brilliant, however, as this victory was, we venture to make one criticism on General Roberts's plan of operations. Three-and-a-half miles to the north-east of the Baba Wali Pass is another pass called the Morcha Pass, leading into the valley. It is covered by several parallel canals, which, though dry on the day of the action, were formidable obstacles. Being so far distant from the enemy's main position, this pass could not have been held in force, if indeed it was occupied at all. We are of opinion that General Roberts ought to have sent a strong detachment to seize that pass, with orders to make demonstrations from the crest, but not to descend into the valley till the enemy began to show symptoms of being shaken. Then, and not till then, it might have entered the valley, thus completely blocking the enemy's line of retreat up it. This detachment would have been perfectly safe, for it could have taken up a strong position on the crest, throwing up shelter-trenches, if necessary, and the enemy would not have ventured to weaken his main line of defence by detaching a large force beyond his extreme left. It has been urged that General Roberts had no troops to spare for such an operation, and that it would have been imprudent to weaken the division employed at the Pir Paimal. It would not, however, have been necessary to weaken the Kabul-Kandahar force for such a purpose. General Primrose had, including the Khelat-i-Ghilzai garrison, about 5,000 men under his command. With 1,000 he could have held the citadel, and with 2,000 skilfully disposed have made demonstrations against the Baba Wali Pass. Thus 2,000, including Nuttall's two regiments of cavalry, were available for the occupation of the Morcha Pass. Had these 2,000 men, especially the cavalry, which would there have been admirably posted for pursuit, been thus employed, the enemy would have been almost annihilated."

THE QUESTION OF ANNEXATION.

"Unfortunately, considerable pressure has been put upon the Ministry to induce them, under some form or another, to retain our hold of Southern Afghanistan. The reasons for adopting this strong measure are, as stated, threefold. The peaceful people of Kandahar were said to rejoice in our presence, and to wish for a continuance of our rule. Recent events have shown that such an impression was illusory. Moreover, we are not called upon to sacrifice our own interests for the benefit of the Kandaharis. It has been alleged that by continuing the railway to Kandahar we should greatly develope the commercial prosperity of the province to the mutual advantage of ourselves and the inhabitants. It is possible that such might be the case. Sir Robert Sandeman, writing to the *Times* before the invasion of Ayoub Khan, maintained that view, and he is no mean authority on the subject. If, however, we constructed a railway up to Kandahar, we should be obliged more or less to guard it, *i.e*, to continue in military occupation of the province; for though the Bunniahs of Kandahar and the peaceful cultivators of Southern Afghanistan might desire to see trade opened out, the chiefs and warlike tribes might view matters differently. At the best the construction of a railway, entailing a permanent garrison at Kandahar and other posts on the line, would be simply a speculation involving a large immediate outlay both in a direct and indirect form.

"There remains then but the military argument. According to one class of strategists, by occupying Kandahar, which is situated on the natural highway from Central Asia to British India, we should render an invasion of the latter by Russia almost impossible. We grant so much; but, assuming that a Russian invasion is probable, what is our object? Evidently that we should block her advance by being in position in force at Kandahar when her army arrives on the Helmund. As, however, Kandahar is only 148 miles from Quetta, while it is 337 miles from Herat, we could easily anticipate a Russian commander at Kandahar. We should thus enjoy all the advantages afforded by the strategic position of this point without the expense of permanently occupying it. Besides, our object is to try and win the goodwill of the Afghans through a conviction on that part that they have less to fear from our encroachments than from those of Russia. To keep open a running sore by permanently occupying half the kingdom of Afghanistan seems scarcely the best way to secure the alliance or even neutrality of its turbulent and jealous inhabitants. Experience shows us that we can, provided our arrangements on the frontier are complete, easily and quickly reach Kandahar from Quetta, and Kabul *via* either the Khyber or the Shutargardan Pass. Common sense, therefore, points out that instead of weakening India, both as regards finance and the army, in order to retain a theoretically advantageous frontier, we should act more wisely in remaining concentrated and strong, husbanding our resources till the necessity arises—and it may never present itself—for assuming for defensive purposes a vigorous offensive. The frontier which we possessed two years ago is strong enough for all practical purposes, if we establish good depots and bases at Quetta, Kohat, and Peshawur, connect them with the heart of India by railways, and organise an efficient system for promptly taking the field properly provided with means of transport."

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